

**INSIDE: The final days of Yasser Arafat**

# Maclean's

NOVEMBER 14, 1983

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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## AT HOME WITH IBM

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the Peanut**



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#### West Coast showdown

Government offices and liquor stores shut down as 40,000 civil servants strike over the controversial restraint program of B.C. Premier William Bennett. —Page 22



#### Life after the bomb

The freezing, warless world after an all-out nuclear war might be even less habitable for survivors than scientists had previously thought. —Page 62

#### COVER

##### At home with IBM

Last week IBM introduced its long-awaited entry into the home computer market. The 486i-code-named "PowerPC"—drew both catcalls and praise from pundits. But that's hardly reflected its aggressive new demeanor—and its intention to increase its already dominant share of the burgeoning world market for microcomputers. —Page 40



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#### Post-mortem on an invasion

While the U.S. forces are winding down their military operations on the island of Grenada, the political aftermath continues to rock the Reagan administration. —Page 20



#### Sublime and ridiculous

The long-awaited screen version of Timothy Findley's novel *The Wars* is a film at war with itself: the first hour battles the second in an uneasy truce. —Page 68



# Science civilized

In a promising attack on cancer (Cover, Oct. 31) you note that Canadian researchers have spent \$500 million trying to find a cure for cancer and that the prospect of discovery is now in sight. Every person in Canada, in effect, has invested just \$10 to fund the cause. In my opinion that is not a failure but an indication of what a small investment can bring in terms of health and well-being to mankind. If we have the wisdom to recognize it. We have a great deal to learn about ourselves and how terribly frail we are as a species. Without research there is no hope for the cure for the many life-threatening diseases. —ARTHUR J. HEDGECOCK, MD, London, Ont.

I was interested in and pleased with the Oct. 31 issue and contained as much up-to-date, in-depth information on the fight to cure cancer. But I noticed in several articles references to tests done on fetal tissue. Why in fetal tissue used? How is it obtained (i.e., from dead or living fetuses)? Where is it obtained? Do the mothers know? I would be sincerely interested in hearing answers to these questions. —CLAUDETTE COLLIER, Scarborough, Ont.

The cover story held some interesting graphics that medical research may be slowly emerging from the barbaric darkness of violence into the realm of civilized and truly scientific research. For all the thousands of researchers, hundreds of thousands of hours and millions of dollars spent on inflicting suffering on countless numbers of animals, at long last there seem to be some



Cancer researchers: relieving the agony

signs of acknowledgment by the scientific community that there must be better ways to alleviate human suffering. While extrapolation from the mouse to the human has failed miserably, there is hope that at long last researchers will instead seek out a cure for cancer in humans. Once we move out of the rigid, futile and enormously expensive arena of vivisection, perhaps we can begin to relieve some of the agony of human cancer patients. —VINCE MILLER, St. Albert, Ont.

## Grenada's threatened dream

I was incensed by the article Bishop's last stand (World, Oct. 31). It implied that former Grenadian prime minister Maurice Bishop and the Peoples' Revolutionary Government (1976) had failed in the promises to Grenadians and stated that Bishop's record was spotty. It ignored the fact that, while unemployment figures for 1982 were 14 per cent (and that included all unemployed persons), unlike Canadian statistics, the figure before the 1979 revolution was 68 per cent. It ignores the fact that the standard of living of Grenadians has been increasing steadily since 1979 and that the Grenadian economy grew by 5.5 per cent in 1982, a growth rate unprecedented in the West, and perhaps the world, for that year. These successes, and the setting of an example for an independent course of development rather than a drift toward Cuba and the Soviet Union, alienated the United States. The United States accuses a country of being a Soviet satellite, cuts off all aid and watches as the country turns to others who will provide aid and assistance. One hopes that the real record of the revolution will someday be widely recognized so that the dream of Grenada, of a people charting an independent course of development, will not die, despite the death of leaders and the cruel crushing of the country by U.S. military aggression. —DEREK POWELL, Ottawa

## PASSAGES

**DEBBE Lillian Carter**, 65, the mother of former U.S. president Jimmy Carter, of cancer, in America, Ga. In 1966 at the age of 67 "Miss Lillian" joined the Peace Corps and in 1977 she was the first woman to receive the Covenant of Peace Prize of the Synagogue Council of America. An outspoken advocate of civil rights and women's causes, Mrs. Carter also acted as an unofficial ambassador for her son during his 1977 to 1981 presidency.

**BERNARDINE René Amiot**, 57, after two years as chairman of Air Canada, Amiot said he resigned for the good of his health after an 11-month RCMP investigation of alleged inappropriate behavior while for the Crown-owned airline's new head office. Last week Quebec justice officials denied suit to lay charges, but federal Justice Minister Mark MacGuinn has declined to say whether or not the inquiry has been concluded.

**DEED, George (Papa Bear) Haines**, 85, the last survivor of the 12-man group that founded the National Football League and the owner of the Chicago Bears, of pancreatic cancer and heart disease, in Chicago. Haines coached the Bears for 49 years, winning 332 regular-season games—an NFL record—and eight league titles. Haines retired from coaching in 1968, but from 1979 until his death he was the president of the NFL's National Conference.

**DEED, Albert Helmut Rausch**, 74, a suspected Nazi war criminal who became a Canadian citizen in 1955 and was extradited to West Germany last May, during his provincial confinement at a prison hospital in Kassel, Germany.

**APPOINTMENT: Donald Harvey**, 54, as vice-president of the English-language CBC TV, by CBC President Pierre Jettou, in Ottawa. Harvey replaces Peter Herrardt, who resigned last month. Harvey, who first joined the CBC in 1975, left the network to work for The Toronto Star from 1978 to 1981 as editorial director, editor in chief and vice-president. Now CBC's head of sports, he will assume his new duties on Nov. 14.

**QUESTIONS:** An award of \$500,000 in damages to television newscaster Christine Craft, 35, by Federal Judge Joseph E. Stevens Jr., in Kansas City. Stevens, who presided over the two-week trial last August, ordered a new trial, rejecting the jury's verdict finding MetroMedia Inc., the former owner of KMO-TV, guilty of fraud when hiring Craft. Craft's lawyer, Donald Egan, will appeal if Stevens does not reconsider.

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Hamas Rights Commission was one of those and probably did more to infringe personal liberties than to right many perceived wrongs. Its replacement by a body responsible to government should be applauded, and more bodies of a similar nature should be dismantled.

—GIL EVANS  
Winnipeg

How could Peter C. Newman, considering his writing and reporting credentials, give the fact that he resides in British Columbia part of the year, miss the major issues raised by the opposition to Bennett's budget? Consider, first

and foremost, the matter of Bennett's mandate. Yes, a majority voted that May for the Liberals. Yes, in all probability, the winning margin was decided by Bennett's emphasis on a motherhood issue—restraint. However, by no means did the voters endorse a mandate to impose the contentious bills. That is far aside since the policies of those bills were unveiled in the last democratic fashion after the election campaign. Not only that, but the campaign-time denial of several rumored policies, which are now being rammed through the legislature, raises the most fundamental questions about democracy. The

opposition in British Columbia is not against restraint—it is for government responsible to the people, for people's involvement in the shaping of economic restraint measures, for continued grassroots involvement in education and land-use planning. The opposition sees no spending restraint in the cancellation of the restaurant, the human rights commission and a number of preventive welfare programs, but merely a shifting of costs to those least able to pay and to future taxpayers saddled with the extra future costs of incarceration or chronic remedial care.

—PETER ODEA  
Vancouver

#### Kindergarten for intellectuals

Your Education article *Rethinking Kindergarten* (Oct. 27) ought to have been called *Rethinking Kindergarten*. I would sure like to know where all those really intellectual kindergarteners are that make poor, antiseptic kiddies think enough to do preventable damage to their weak little brains. In Manitoba the kindergarten curriculum consists of 39 numbers, six colors and how to tie your shoes. The fact that most children have already learned those things before they get to kindergarten is of no interest to our educators. Why? Because children ought not to know these things before they get to kindergarten. Why not? Because studies show that they are not yet ready to know those things, and, therefore, they ought not to have learned them. And if they have learned them, it was not real learning, of course, since they were not yet at the right developmental stage to learn them. Consequently, they need to be taught them all over again. The fact is, the educational system of this country has never erred on the side of too much thinking. The fact is, the supposed experts control its most serious and are always willing to leap at any least bit of spurious and outgrowth-through evidence that suggests children are learning too much and to use that evidence as an excuse to teach them even less. The fact is, the school system of our country are not interested in teaching children anything except the one thing they are bound to know already: how to be themselves. Your article admits, finally, that there are not many well-trained kindergarten teachers around. That is right; there are not because our system really persuades would-be teachers that their chosen profession is a branch of social work—therapy instead of thinking.

—PERRY NOBLEMAN,  
#Yempey

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Mail correspondence to: Letters to the Editor, *Maclean's*, magazine division, 1000 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A9.

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# The Socialists' honeymoon on the rocks

By David Baird

With the rallying call of communism, Spain's Socialists swept to power one year ago, forming the first leftist government since the 1936-39 Spanish Civil War. The new premier, Felipe González, promised more jobs, greater social justice and, above all, he said that he would steer the country onto a more progressive track. Since then, his government has had the groundwork for much-needed, but often controversial, reforms, while generally pursuing moderate economic policies. Now, the unions, radical for some, too slow for others, in provoking government confrontations with important trade unions, enraged clerics and a well-oiled military. Bloodily pushing forward their drive, the Socialists are grappling with hard political realities and bureaucratic inertia.

In his euphoric election campaign González preached the need for "a new model of society," declaring, "we have to reinvent the battle for work well done, for the work ethic." The national regeneration is a slow process in the nation of 27 million, where the startling years under Gen. Francisco Franco between 1936 and 1975 reinforced entrenched privileges and customs. Eduardo López, far-left deputy, says any change aimed at increasing productivity in the workplace. For López, an uneducated 45-year-old civil servant, the Socialist rule has brought only one undeniable change: it has forced him to grow a beard. Raphael López: "In the old days I arrived at the ministry around 9:30, did two hours' work, spent one hour moving bits of paper around and was home by 2 p.m. The new



Pre-aborition demonstration; forces harsh political realities and bureaucratic inertia.

government ordered us to work a full eight hours. Now I have to get up at a ridiculous hour, giving me no time to shave. I still do two hours of real work, then three or so of tidying up. Then there is nothing to do, so one of the fellows opens a bar and we chat." López's slowly shifting attitude is common here. Still, the country is performing better than many political pundits expected when one of Europe's youngest cabinets assumed office last December. Learning from French President François Mitterrand's errors, the Socialists have taken care not to triplock away growth incentives and they say they do not plan major nationalizations. The one exception to that policy occurred in February when the government took over Banco, a massive business empire with such varied interests as banking and wine, because the company was riddled with irregularities. But the government assured the concerned Spanish business community that it

would eventually return most of the Banco empire to private enterprise. Communist Málaga and Gov. Florido González. "For years, conservative types said that we Socialists had horns, tails and a snail's pace. Suddenly they discovered that we are normal people and know how to use a knife and fork."

For his part, González, a personable, charismatic 41-year-old, retains much of his popularity after one year at the helm of the country. Spaniards respect the premier for his sincerity, and the latest survey shows that 60 per cent of the population believes the government is efficient. González previously admitted the more radical party Manifesto few years ago and he continues to distance himself from petty party squabbles. Still, there is a great deal of speculation about how long González can remain unscathed. During September's opening parliamentary session, when the Popular Alliance opposition, dominated by right wingers, claimed that the government had solved no major problems, González gave an impressive performance, but calmly ignored two of his harshest vocalizing pledges. One was a referendum on NATO membership. Most Spaniards, certainly most Socialists, would vote to leave the alliance, but the government has played



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the volatile issue well down on its list of legislative priorities. The other issue was the government's election promise to create 800,000 new jobs within four years, an achievement that seems almost impossible in the present economic climate. The public trust has edged opened to 22 million—17 per cent of the work force—and despite its efforts to harness the moderate policies enshrined in the 1984 budget will not likely make much impact.

Although the government has carried out some of the economic reforms outlined in its election platform—it has raised pensions for retirees and is extending benefits for the jobless—many continue to view with suspicion its ef-

Li-Gan, Fernando Solerá Caramoy, revived fears of a coup by telling *Audiencia* magazine that jailed conspirators from the Feb. 24, 1981, coup should be released. He also threatened that, in case of government incapacity, "the army would assume its constitutional mission." Repeated insults to the national flag by Basque separatists had incensed the general and many other military officers.

Discontent within the interior ministry, which is responsible for the police, has made keeping law and order a difficult task and has raised doubts about the ability of the minister, José Barrena. Last month he implemented a new security plan to try to control an-



Gonzalez, combating widespread slovenly attitudes and moral degeneration

forts to curb wage increases, hold down public spending, and make labor contracts more flexible. But the Communists are attempting to organize nationwide modifications in progress. Open rebellion has already flared at the Basque Stateworks, near Valencia on the east coast of Spain, where about half of the 5,000 workers may lose their jobs in the Socialist campaign to purge state-run enterprises and streamline industries where heavy losses have become endemic. The Socialists have also angered the powerful Catholic Church with their plans to reduce the church's influence in schools and with their recent legislation of abortion in special circumstances.

For its part, Spain's military establishment has not escaped unscathed. Although the government has tried delicately with its request to modernize the army by updating training, reducing its size and concentrating on defense against threats from abroad rather than on internal unrest, fresh wounds in army-stale relations appeared in September, just after a leading officer,

ing crime. The latest statistics for the period from May to July reveal that the crime rate is up 41 per cent over the same period last year. The authorities consider the release of 7,000 detainees who had been awaiting trial, some of whom had spent years in crowded jails, partly responsible for the higher crime rate. Still, the authorities maintain that the penal code reforms that triggered the prisoners' release were overdue.

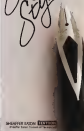
Inevitably, some Spaniards say that the rise in crime rate would not have happened under Franco. And a recent cover story in the sensationalist magazine *Información* further piled them. The aging flamenco singer Lola Flores, a national sensation from the dictator's epoch, posed nude. Agreeing over the stoned outcry over "a pharaoh's withered breasts," columnist Manuel Vázquez wrote in the *daily El País*: "This is what happens just before a society goes to hell." Perhaps, but after one year of socialism, it also suggests private enterprise is still flourishing. For her part, Flores collected at least \$20,000 for her last show. ☺

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## Idi Amin in lonely exile

On April 11, 1979, Tanzanian troops and Ugandan exiles stormed Kampala and ousted the man who had become known as "the Butcher of Africa," Uganda's tyrant Idi Amin. Now Amin, whose eight-year reign of terror included the brutal slayings of perhaps as many as 300,000 of his countrymen, lives in exile in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Because his Saudi hosts have neutralized him politically and accepted him only because he is a Muslim, Amin, 58, rarely sees anyone but his 22 children and one of his four wives. Despite his isolation, he claims that he will regain power with the help of loyal supporters, who he says are based mainly in the northwest Ugandan town of Kabale. In a recent interview by telephone from Rabwah, with correspondent Ali Mahmoud, Amin declared: "I am confident that with a little help I can crush my enemies. I have more than 500,000 men ready to carry arms for me."

Amin now lives in a modest villa, about a mile drive from downtown Jeddah. Because his personal servants are frozen in a Saudi's thick accent



Amin: planning a return home?

in Kampala, the Saudis provide him with a generous allowance \$60, the deposed dictator is disoriented by their hospitality. Complained Amin: "The money I got from the Saudi government goes mostly to my people, who need food and medicine. What is left is not sufficient for me and my family." Meanwhile, the Saudis guard his home, but Amin enjoys freedom of movement. Observers have reported seeing the balding, five-foot, four-inch, 280-lb man, often in traditional white robes, wandering aimlessly through the streets of Jeddah, carrying a satchel stuffed with military charts and maps. He told Amin that he had met with a "defense council," which "came here to devise a plan for my return home," but his underlying tone is one of desperation: "I need money, arms and political support, and no one is giving me anything."

Amin vows that he will return in glory to his country in response to the "cry of my own people." He identified that "crisis moment" might have occurred during his regime and he now pledges to restore democracy and ensure that "no brutalities, no torture and no crimes are committed by anyone" in Uganda. "Allah will reward me with success," he insisted. "It is only a matter of time." —Rene Weyman in Beirut, with Ali Mahmoud in Rabwah.



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#### DATELINE: THE SOVIET UNION

## Andropov's war on alcoholism and sloth

Sergei Vasilyevich no longer tries to squeeze in his grocery shopping before reporting to work in the morning. For the past three months the 50-year-old purchasing clerk, who requested that his last name not be used for fear of reprisals, has made an extra effort to report to his job at a downtown Moscow department store punctually at 10 a.m. Sergei's promptness, a virtue until recently unknown to Soviet workers, is now increasingly common. The Soviets are growing apprehensive about leader Yuri Andropov's Aug. 7, 1985, announcement in the Communist party daily newspaper, *Pravda*, of his intention to crack down on workplace inefficiency. In December the Supreme Soviet is expected to rubber-stamp Andropov's decree, which outlines a system of bonuses for industriousness and penalties for "parasitism," absenteeism and drunkenness, the scourge of the Soviet economy. But while workers are not yet treading the new egalitarian-style contours that the new law will bring, they are already bending under the authoritarian discipline that has become Andropov's hallmark. On paper this policy has a ring of fairness: Andropov recently said of his plan to tie wages to productivity, "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work."

Indeed, Soviet citizens have taken heart from Andropov's public insistence that the new discipline is not restricted merely to "workers, employees and technicians." But the president: "It applies to everyone, starting from the ministers." Part of a series of reforms which includes decentralization and controls on job mobility, the proposed changes are designed to accelerate the country's sluggish growth rate, which fell to an embarrassing 2.5 per cent in 1982 from a high of eight per cent in the early 1970s. For their part, managers have been keen to prove their loyalty to these employers by anticipating the spirit of the law before they know the letter. As a result, workers—often out of view—



AP/WIDEWORLD

are to police captains and Communist party officials—are already forcibly abolishing bad work habits. Most workers feel that the changes offer more sticks than carrots. They are worried that by decentralizing power and making employers responsible for

meeting production targets, the labor law reforms will invite increasingly onerous demands from petty officials. Most threatening is the new power of the office manager to withdraw much-

needed monthly production bonuses. Other penalties spelled out in the decree are equally stiff. An employee absent from work for more than three hours a day loses a full day's pay. Managers can dock workers' wages for lost production—as much as a third of their monthly wage in compensation—while people deemed to be drunkards must assume total financial responsibility for sloppy work or damage due to their indiscretions. On the other hand, the rewards for industriousness are comparatively marginal: Workers who raise the production rate stand to gain extra days of vacation, passes to resorts, such as the favored Black Sea tourist spots, and preferential treatment on less desirable apartments.

Few Soviets dispute that shirking



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BIG BROTHERS OF CANADA

work has been a part of life in the Soviet Union. In a letter published in *Pravda*, a trucker described a typically tedious day in the Moscow garage where he works. "If you want to show up around our place at 8 a.m., that is fine. But if you would either come in half an hour or an hour later, or not at all, that is okay too. Our mornings begin with chitchat about how to spend the hours each of us takes for lunch after the first trip of the day. The longest lull of their day with a tea party, followed by long telephone conversations with relatives and friends."

Lifeless is a national preoccupation. Construction crews put in two- to three-hour days or stop work for entire days, using such flimsy excuses as a shortage of paint. Waiters in near-empty restaurants ignore their customers, and by mid-morning, devotees are staggering through the streets. Bored, listless and absentminded are in large part products of the Soviet Union's shaggy economy. Work hours are the only times during which Soviets can shop for such scarce goods as meat, fresh fruits and vegetables. Each day people can spend hours in lengthy queues or accosting shopkeepers to purchase such necessities. Noted one Moscow woman, a painter who decorates stairwells in the apartment blocks of the city's foreign embassy: "Then, if you want something special, like theatre tickets, well, who knows?"

Scillies such as those may explain why Andrei's "Operation Trawl" scheme, introduced last January to round up truant workers, appears to have hit the most part waned. For example, although the treasury squad's practice of posing the names of lively workers on factory walls initially caused worried employees to arrive at work on time, the sudden rush-hour crush overwhelmed the Moscow transportation system. Ultimately, Soviets may have to fall back on the services of the "order department," prominent in apartment blocks which take weekly orders for provisions from customers.

The main fear of the modern Russo-



Truant worker's petty

villa, however, is that the new measures will mark the end of the current relaxed system in which people change jobs with minimum interference from the state bureaucracy. It is a luxury particularly enjoyed by white-collar workers who take advantage of the country's chronic shortage of trained personnel to pursue increasingly attractive job offers. Even if an employee simply fires off his job and reneges, the law against unemployment or "absenteeism" ensures that he will quickly get a new job instead of risking a fine or a jail sentence.

Andropov has said that massive layoffs mean that there are few trained people in any particular position. As a result, under the new legislation workers must give two months' notice, instead of the current two weeks, when leaving a job for reasons other than health, family problems or transportation difficulties. Political observers also anticipate that the final reforms will include a ban on job relocation except through state channels. For people like Gafan Rodopik, a 40-year-old secretary who has marvellous fluency in French and English, that would be a severe blow. Explained Rodopik, "I like to be able to move when I get bored. To be fixed with a lifetime stuck with the same employer would be terrible."

Few Soviets were surprised that Andropov, the former KGB (secret police) director, would also target corruption in his push to streamline the economy, but the scope of the purge has rattled everyone, from market stall vendors to high-ranking officials. Under the widespread bribe system that prospered during Leonid Brezhnev's administration, taxi drivers would collect a "passenger's tip" from customers to pay off traffic officers. Bribe-taking rings permeated government posts, from the audit department of the Ministry of Railways to the elite Administration for Combating Extremism of Socialist Property and Socialist Idealism. Minister of Internal Affairs, Col-Gen Vitaly Fedorovich, a tough-minded Ukrainian charged with supervising the crackdown, has been meeting top repre-

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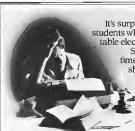
mench, demerits, dismissals and punishing terms in Soviet labor camps to people found guilty of offenses ranging from the violation of work to the acceptance of under-the-counter money. To the public's delight, the courts have imposed some of the most severe penalties on members of the militia and the police for their failure to respond to citizens' complaints of corruption. Soviet papers even carry disclosures of firings of police officials. One recent case was that of a Capt. Bomskhov, who is now serving a 10-year sentence of hard labor for accepting a \$55,000 bribe (350,000 rubles) to achieve a promotion. A corruption scandal has also led to the firing of the deputy justice minister. But political observers suspect that more subtle methods of imposing discipline and productivity exist within the Communist party. Suddenly a large number of senior officials, such as Valery Lukashov, former head of the notoriously corrupt traffic police, are retiring at the pensionable age of 60 instead of lingering comfortably on.

Despite the advocacy of efficiency, the penchant for vodka is the one counterproductive workday habit that Soviets insist on preserving. The fact that penalties for drunkenness feature prominently in Andropov's reforms reflects the extent of the problem. In fact, 40,000 Soviets die of alcohol poisoning each year, 100 times the North American rate of alcohol-related deaths. Workers who do not sneak bottles into their factories or offices instead drink out frequently in Soviet bars, which are packed from morning until evening with men sipping cloudy beer from bell-tine glasses with vodka chasers. Under the proposed legislation, bosses who find workers drunk on the job may be automatically charged with neglecting the union—a tough measure even by Soviet standards. In their next job such workers would be eligible for only half the monthly production bonus for up to six months.

Since Andropov announced his proposed reforms a year ago, improvements have taken place in some areas. Afternoon language at the movies and steam baths have virtually disappeared, and some workers are making an effort to attend their work habits. But for the most part, Soviet discipline and morale permeate about the effectiveness of the reforms.

Office workers claim that incentives and monetary penalties are meaningless because production bonuses are never great enough to affect monthly income significantly. And older Soviets view the measures with acute anxiety. They recall more trying times under Stalin, when a worker could be sent to labor camp for arriving late on the job.

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For his part, Morrison told the Commons that he was satisfied that "the indirect contact between Innes and Mr Profumo did not involve security." As well, Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls of Chancery, Britain's highest court, led a judicial inquiry into the Profumo affair. Denning discussed evidence that Innes had asked Koeber to obtain information from Profumo about the delivery of nuclear warheads to West Germany. Denning also concluded that reports of ministerial impropriety at the party that Ward had given at the Asnor estate were "utterly unfounded." Ultimately Morrison resigned, citing health reasons, on Oct. 18, 1963. Lord Home, who disclaimed his peerage and became Sir Alec Douglas-Home, took over the government.

Other political protagonists met mixed fates. Innes returned to the Soviet Union—and to prison. Profumo, now 66, faded into obscurity and devoted his life to administering a charity in London's run-down east end. The disgraced former minister finally achieved a sort of establishment absolution when the Queen made him a companion of the Order of the British Empire in 1975 for his charitable services. Vincent Astor died in 1966. Ross-Davies met his demise of impropriety on the Old Bailey witness stand with the memorably periphrastic: "Well, he would, wouldn't he?" Only she emerged relatively unscathed, married first to an Israeli airline pilot, she established a successful restaurant and discotheque in Tel Aviv. Later, she had a short-lived marriage to a Frenchman and now, at 58, lives in Solihull, a prosperous suburb of her native Birmingham, with her 15-year-old daughter, Dana.

Koeber, still a striking woman by any standards, blames the failure of her marriage to Englishman James Levermore and Anthony Platt, and her subsequent penury, on her lingering reputation. Still, she admits to some of the blame. "I have never been in love, ever," she wrote. "My affairs were just ego and lust."

Indeed, her book is designed primarily to tentacle. She describes most of the 146 pages to the graphic details of sexual romps in assorted eras, while skipping over the salient issue of her involvement with Profumo. Koeber does, however, shed belated light on the key security matter: she says that Ward was the one who fabricated the tale that Innes had asked her to obtain sensitive information from Profumo. Wrote Koeber: "It was that week's game, that's all. It was just part of the fun." It was, however, a game that ensnared Profumo. Says a Pegasus Koeber: "He should have known better."

—CAROL KENNEDY in London



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**Q&A: ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER JR.**

## The Kennedy era revisited

*Nrs. 22 to the 25th anniversary of the assassination of Sen. U.S. president John F. Kennedy, the 15th anniversary of the murder of his brother, former U.S. attorney general Robert F. Kennedy, was June 5. A number of television specials will mark these milestones. They include a two-hour CBS television miniseries, due to be aired in the mid-80 season, based on the book Robert Kennedy and His Times, by Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., the Pulitzer Prize-winning historian and former adviser and friend to both Kennedy brothers. Maclean's correspondent Daniel Boffert talked with Schlesinger in his office at City University in New York where he is the Albert Schweitzer Professor of the Humanities. Schlesinger reminisced about Robert Kennedy and the special relationship between the two brothers.*

**Maclean's:** How did the personalities of the two Kennedy brothers differ?  
**Schlesinger:** John Kennedy was essentially a man of reason. Robert Kennedy was a man of passion. John objected to the inquisitions in our society because they seemed "un-American." Robert Kennedy felt it in the gut. John Kennedy was a realist disguised as a romantic, while Robert Kennedy was a romantic disguised as a realist. They were both very much aware of the discipline of the democratic process. They were not utopian leaders—they knew how to build coalitions and work with Congress. I do not see anyone in U.S. politics today who has their leadership qualities. Ted Kennedy is probably the closest to him in the context of the legacy. But when I look at this not-too-distant collection of candidates of the Democratic party, I wish we had someone with their sense of concern and sense of discipline to lead the country.

**Maclean's:** Did Robert differ from John on substantive political questions, or was it primarily a difference of style?  
**Schlesinger:** They came along at different times. When John Kennedy became president in 1960, it was just the beginning of the return to activism after the drift of the Eisenhower years. He was only elected by 100,000 votes. He did not have a working majority in the House of Representatives. By the time Robert Kennedy was running for president, the country was in a much more passionate phase. By then, the real problem was not how to sustain the

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country but how to control the desperate war-guns released by the civil rights movement, the Vietnam War and so on John was older, more detached, more sophisticated, more accomplished. Robert was seven years younger, the runt of the litter. He greatly admired his brother but he was more of an all-outer by temperament. In the conservative period of the 1950s he was with more conservative than John. But he had a remarkable capacity for growth and he took far more radical positions after his brother's death. While John was an optimistic and buoyant man, Robert, especially toward the end of his life, was rather a pessimistic man. Pessimistic to perhaps too strong a word, but he had come to feel the terror of life.

**McLennan:** How different might history have been if Seneca Dirksen had not killed Robert Kennedy? Would he have won the presidential nomination and the election in 1968?

**Schlesinger:** I think so. He would have defeated Hubert Humphrey for the



Schlesinger: The Kennedys were not rigid, macho cold warriors.

Democratic nomination, and beaten Richard Nixon in the election. We would have gotten out of the Vietnam War in 1969 rather than in 1973. There would have been no Watergate. Much more would have been done about the state of our cities and about civil rights. The United States certainly would have been a different country. Now, when I read about what is happening in Central America, I cannot help thinking about the speeches Robert Kennedy

gave after he made his trip to Latin America in 1963. He pointed out that revolution there is inevitable and we cannot stop it. What we could do, he said, was try to work with it to make it successful and democratic. Those speeches made far more sense about Central America than the present actions of our government today.

**McLennan:** A number of recent books about the Kennedy have suggested that there was no shortage of would-be assassins in their lives. The stories we hear about Marilyn Monroe, about the CIA trying to assassinate Fidel Castro and other dark deeds were common and with the Kennedys—do these stories make much sense?

**Schlesinger:** It is a predictable process. Fifteen to 25 years after the death of a president, his reputation usually goes into a kind of eclipse, and the Kennedys are no different. The negative stories involving Marilyn Monroe's death were to be totally useless. That part of the efforts to demystify the Kennedys that alleges they were sort of rigid, en-

battled, macho cold warriors seems to be to assassinate John Kennedy brought this country closer toward hegemonic relations with the Soviet Union in 1963 than we have been since. The Kennedys consistently refused to submit to pressure from those around them to escalate conflicts. At the time of the Cuban missile crisis, people wanted to send the air force in for a sneak attack. Robert Kennedy led the fight against that, and John Kennedy finally made the decision not to do it. Robert Kennedy had that great gift of always being able to ask the question that got to the root of the matter. He displayed it in the meetings of the executive committee dealing with the missile crisis. And he also displayed his moral concern about the United States putting itself in the position of the Japanese at Pearl Harbor—launching a sneak attack, especially against a small country. He thought that was "unacceptable." He was the president's brother—and naturally that helped in those meetings. But being a president's brother does not solve everything—Richard Nixon and Lyndon Johnson had brothers Jimmy Carter had a brother-in-law. It was possible that Kennedy was a coward. But the Kennedy brothers ordered or co-operated with plans to assassinate Fidel Castro. Not anything you have learned were re-

cently changed your opinion?

**Schlesinger:** The CIA attempts to assassinate Castro began under the Eisenhower administration and continued well into the Johnson administration. The argument is made that Kennedy as president must have known about the assassination plots, but that argument applies equally to Eisenhower and Johnson, and I do not think any of them knew of, or authorized, assassinations. Do not forget that in the autumn of 1963 John Kennedy was working to regulate relations with Cuba. The president planned for [his Cuban expert and presidential adviser] Bill Atwood to fly to Cuba in November to see Castro. And yet, on the very day of John Kennedy's assassination, a CIA agent was giving a poison gas to a potential assassin of Castro in Paris. I am persuaded that the CIA was operating on its own in those matters. As for Robert Kennedy, he was informed of the early assassination attempts in a fact of ancient history—something that was over and done with—and yet they continued.

**McLennan:** Is Robert Kennedy's lifetime, his political opponents often used word his "hubris" and "opportunism" to describe him. Does that image still ring in political circles?

**Schlesinger:** It was a very real problem at the time. John Kennedy was a man of imperishable courtesy. Robert Ken-

edy was often brusque. He did not give a damn what people thought of him. His job as he saw it was to do things for his brother. He did not have the urbane politeness of his brother. He offended a lot of people at the time, even though when one got to know him he could be a man of great gentleness, sweetness—a very dear friend, a very affectionate man. Today, in people's memory, I think the hard edges have faded, and what people remember is his genuine passion for the poor and the powerless—his empathy to go into the slums and the Indian reservations and the hovels of Mississippi and make people there feel that he was one of them.

**McLennan:** To what degree do you think future historians will treat John and Robert together as part of the same phenomenon in American history?

**Schlesinger:** I think they will be viewed together. Robert Kennedy's life will very probably be seen as a continuation of John Kennedy's—as his death was a kind of continuation of the tragedy of John Kennedy's death. Both men were out there in mid-career, so there is a tragic sense of incompleteness about their lives, their work and their contributions. In the long view of history, Robert Kennedy will be seen as a carrier of the legacy of John Kennedy, as both men carried forward the legacy of Franklin D. Roosevelt. ☐

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## FOLLOW-UP

# A new glut of cocaine

Last March, when Ronald Reagan's administration established the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS), a re-orientation program to stem the flow of drugs into the United States, both U.S. and Canadian law enforcement authorities hoped that the measure would reduce the amount of illicit drugs entering the continent. The antidrug campaign was not new. But, for the first time, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) teamed up with the FBI and the Department of Justice. The re-organized effort has met with considerable success. The DEA estimates that the coalition is responsible for the seizure of 14 million kilos of marijuana with an estimated street value of \$5.2 billion and 3,600 kilos of cocaine with an estimated street value of \$3.4 billion. But new drug authorities say that a bumper crop of coca plants in South America has caused a glut of co-

caine, a strong indication that we have an awful lot of cocaine on the streets."

As for prices, in Miami the wholesale cost of cocaine is half of what it was last year. Now, the price of a kilo of cocaine ranges from \$25,000 to \$35,000. In 1982 it was \$55,000 to \$60,000. There are signs that the street price of the drug

has also declined. In Washington, D.C., a gram of cocaine that sold for up to \$200 one year ago now fetches as little as \$75. DEA officials expect that the price will drop even further. And U.S. authorities are pessimistic about their ability to curtail South American shipments. Democratic Congressman William Hughes, chairman of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Narcotics, recently returned from a tour of five South American countries with a gloomy report. Said Hughes, "Anti-drug efforts in the region are severely handicapped by widespread corruption in

*'Coke was the drug of the affluent professional. Now it is used by everyone, from the kids to the unemployed'*

caine on the North American market. U.S. Landstar satellites have recorded the source—abundant harvests in Peru, Bolivia and Colombia. The glut has forced prices down, bringing the drug within financial reach of greater numbers of people. In fact, Canadian police acknowledge that cocaine is now their number 1 drug problem. Canada's new availability alarms authorities. More than 16 million Americans now use it, and, although the problem is not as severe in Canada, police estimate that 250,000 Canadians have used the drug in the past 12 months and, contrary to fashionable propaganda, the drug is harmful.

The U.S. interdiction system has so far concentrated its efforts along the South Florida coastline, the front door for 80 per cent of North America's cocaine. Despite the vigilance of the ships and planes of the U.S. navy, air force and coast guard and of military intelligence facilities in Puerto Rico, Cuba's Guantanamo Bay, Georgia and Florida, the cocaine will get through. Said Arthur Neighbors, of Dade County's Organized Crime Bureau in Miami, "By the amount that is being seized, we have a

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government and by simply inadequate resources to enforce their laws."

The outlook for Canada is as grim as that for the United States. David Murphy, head of the RCMP, went to Ottawa last month to encourage Canadian diplomatic support for the U.S. war on illegal drugs. He estimated that drug smuggling in Canada had increased by an alarming 175 per cent in the past year. Across Canada drug enforcement agencies support Murphy's findings. According to Staff Sgt. Wayne Horvath, head of the cocaine unit of the Toronto RCMP, police have made more cocaine seizures there this year than in any previous year. And the problem is not confined to Canada's larger cities. Police across the country have witnessed the same cocaine influx. Staff Cpl. Brent Crowhurst, drug co-ordinator for the RCMP in Nova Scotia: "Two years ago cocaine was, if not unheard of, a very limited drug in Nova Scotia. Now it is readily available, and hundreds of people are using it." RCMP officials have not yet detected a drop in Canadian cocaine prices but they note that cocaine use is spreading throughout Canadian society. Staff Sgt. George Ripley, head of the Vancouver RCMP's unit responsible for cocaine: "Before, coke was the drug of the affluent, professional. Now it is a street drug used by everyone, from the kids to the unemployed."

The statistics support Ripley's findings. In Ontario the RCMP charged 281 people with cocaine offences in 1979. By 1981 that figure had risen to 809. In a study released earlier this year, called the *National Drug Intelligence Abstracts*, the RCMP revealed that in 1982 Canadians had bought more than \$5 billion worth of illegal drugs — \$25,000 people aged 15 and over spent \$475 million on cocaine alone. Indeed, the black-market drug trade outstripped Canadian sales of beer, wine and liquor, which totalled \$6 billion.

The heavy profits that dealers derive from drug sales constitute possibly the most difficult challenge for drug enforcement agencies. In the United States drugs are estimated to be a \$90-billion-a-year industry. For a cocaine \$10,000 investment in Colombia, a dealer can make \$80,000 on North American streets. Although the RCMP's drug enforcement branch employs 388 full-time officers and has an annual budget of \$30 million, the force admits it is making a mere dent in traffickers' operations. Every year seizing \$400 million worth of \$3 million worth of street drugs, representing a minuscule portion of the total. Staff Toronto's Horvath: "Fighting the cocaine war is a losing battle. All we can do is try to keep a lid on it."

—SARINA BOCKLEY in Toronto, with William Lowther in Washington

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### COLUMN

## The perils of rock on 'the box'

By Fred Brunning

**Y**ou need the cable, of course. A television set that receives any three, seven, 16 channels—a set like that has become something of an embarrassment. How much psychic pain a child endures when faced to confession on the cadaster line that, as he didn't see *Halloween II*: Season of the Witch last night, will only be determined after years of therapy. For the moment we can assume that being identified as the lone person on the block without pay TV is as damaging to the adolescent image as, say, a rumor that the family drinks skimmed milk or spends weekends at the museum.

Such moments, first-run programming at \$100,000 a pop, are delivered to those properly equipped for the future, for that day when we are tethered by co-axial cable directly to the transmitter and thereby lulled electrostatically into Foreverland with as risk of interference. Final arrangements for straight-to-video entertainment have yet to be worked out, but in the meantime we have available the best cut of broad-spectrum viewing, what the kids call "cable," "the box."

Home box service had been going along nicely, providing children of all ages unlimited viewing opportunities—George Raft movies, radio championships, soccer, dancing, baroque, even Canadian football—but at some point things lurched, really lurched. No, it was not enough that a police mook on *Synanon* six times a day or even that he could tune in the Playboy Channel for a frank discussion of passive-aggressive behavior among co-sleeping adults. No way it turned out that everything imaginable had not yet been put on the screen, not by a long shot.

Out of some cultural crevice emerged a concept that took into account all the leading indicators of contemporary life—the youth thing, the sex thing, the disco thing, the video thing, the simulcast thing—and synthesized them into a single drop of commercial adrenalin, a quick hit of pure buying power that, if only it could be spread across a broader base, would wipe out the national debt overnight.

We are in the era of Music Television (MTV), a 24-hour rock channel that takes the old Lucky Strike Hit Parade formula and barrels it several centuries forward. Whereas sweet Dorothy Collins once cooed dreamy versions of Tennessee

*Waits* or *New Mack* is that *Doggie* in the *Weekend*? as she drifted through some humble playlet, characters in the three-minute, videotaped psychodramas on MTV are clad in rage, retribution and outer space sexuality. Even some of the more benign videos are tangled in mystery or so abstractly disconcerted or downright dapper that one cannot help but wonder what profiler networkworld enlists out there beyond the Donkey Kong arcades and teeny-bop nightclubs—what, in short, the world is coming to.

MTV has 1,200 tapes in its collection, all supplied by record companies for promotional purposes and at no small cost. If a firm seeks to push a recording, it may spend more than \$500,000 for a first-run video—no credits, no enough music songs and a veritable protest to make *Freddie Feller* feel like a very old man, indeed. Why the sight of, say, a woman in a modified merry video career wrap-

**'Being known as the lone person without pay TV is as damaging as a rumor that the family drinks skimmed milk'**

ping her 12-foot tongue around the shank of a guitar would send the lobbies huffing to their nearest record store is an imponderable. But, evidently, it hasn't a day so.

It is the predilection for the abstract, the nonlinear, for, well, the far out, that is so perplexing. High school kids, who shoulder the idea of interpreting *Tom Sawyer*, are left to ponder some beyond the last of mortal seas—certainly beyond the lyrics serving as text. After playing a tape cast highbrowed chairboys with glowing eyes, fravens peeping back and forth, derubans swathed in black and a chase sporting equal wings, one of MTV's "video lookers" remarked, "Great, but what does it have to do with the song?" Doesn't matter. It's the visuals that count."

Observed Sue Riford, director of program publicity for Warner Amos Satellite Entertainment, MTV's parent company: "This is a fun, fun medium."

Some fun. In one elaborate production, a Spanish-style studio on the roof of what seems to be a prehistoric skyscraper while wads of tape claw their way up the side. Eventually, the lat-

tered ladders reach the roof, only to be pulled overboard by electrical charges released when the singer uses his body to short-circuit a dynamo. In the background, we see the silhouette of a male woman bound by rope, struggling in rhythm to the music. A final shot captures the spectral performer, the rap-musical, who, inevitably, have climbed the building a second time and a huge screen filled with the swirling face of a woman we saw first as a tattoo on the singer's arm. *Heavy*.

Donald Reagan is preoccupied with Cuban bases in the Caribbean? Let him take a glazer at the video for *The Tubes* song *She's a Twenty*. Denial is alternately with themes of sexual sin, mortality and premeditated abortion, the tape may strike some as more of a threat to national security than the next ancient Grenadian rebel. That time the viewer gazes with a little boy on a carousel ride called "The Beauty" held in his last by a provocative woman wearing a leathé costume, a cat mask, the young girl, a cup of dancer, a nymph in lights, a brooding woman with glowing breasts, a set of drums decorated with pink mananilla and a hideous snow queen. At the last instant, the car comes toward the camera and we're the rider in not a boy at all but an old man—gauche, feeble, exhausted, confused. Get it? The trip lasted a lifetime. That's all, folks.

Reiford says she cannot account fully for the delicious nature of the material, but guesses it has something to do with artists' experimentation and this generation's impatience with anything that bugs down, that fails, as she says, to go straight "to the heart of the matter." But her heart of the matter seems to be this: In two years MTV has amassed an audience of 16 million subscribers and signed up more than 200 advertisers, numbers that most look very good to the conglomerates at Warner Communications and American Express.

Meanwhile, the record companies are getting boxes of free advertising—a dandy example of how everyone profits when there is a spirit of co-operation. Should MTV and the record promoters be subject to prior restraint? Nobody gets indignant anymore. Should President Reagan look up Warner-Amos in the phone book and dispatch a contingent of the Marines? The idea has possibilities.

Fred Brunning is a writer with *Newsday* in New York.





Striking B.C. civil servants (above); Bennett at the stroke of midnight the long-threatened confrontation began

CANADA

## Showdown on the West Coast

By Jane O'Hara

It began in the middle of a cool Vancouver night. As Halloween celebrations drifted through the downtown area, the first picket lines formed outside the glass-fronted courtyards at Robson Square. At one o'clock to midnight, picket against Jack Shewood, ordinarily a sheriff's deputy, began the countdown for the 30 members of the B.C. Government Employees' Union, gathered for their first shift of picket duty. Then, at midnight, Shewood declared, "We are now officially on strike," and a battle threatened for months between labor and government was joined.

By morning, picket lines had spread throughout the province as the 35,000-member BCGEU began paralyzing operations at 3,000 government offices in support of 1,000 civil servants threatened with the first mass firing under the Social Credit administration's restraint program. The union's picket lines affected liquor stores, welfare offices and schools for the handicapped. At the same time, contract negotiations between the government and the BCGEU continued in an effort to reach an agree-

ment ending the strike. By week's end, some progress had been made, but the political climate was still gloomy. The province's 30,000 teachers stood ready to strike illegally in what could lead eventually to 250,000 public sector workers leaving the job, and unions threatened to defy any back-to-work legislation.

The BCGEU strike is the most serious step in a contest between labor and government which began four months ago when Premier William Bennett's Social Credit government brought down the controversial 25-hill restraint budget. With it, Bennett promised to slash the size of the civil service by 25 per cent and reduce nearly long-standing government services as the Human Rights Commission. Much of the legislative package targeted the unions, but the key issue of the strike is Bill 3, the Public Sector Restraint Act. It effectively ended union in the pub-

lic service by giving employers the right to dismiss employees arbitrarily without regard to seniority. The government maintains that British Columbia has too many civil servants, compared to Quebec, which has 123 government workers per 1,000 inhabitants, and Ontario, which has 94 per 1,000. British Columbia has a hefty 13.30 public employees for every 1,000 residents.

Shortly before the strike deadline, Bennett, who has adopted the role of provocateur, made an eleven-hour attempt to avert it. Because the union was protesting 1,000 firings under Bill 3, which was scheduled for midnight on Oct. 31, Bennett said he would postpone the law's passage to Thursday. He then extended that deadline indefinitely, hoping to smooth the progress of the contract talks.

Throughout the government's strike's efforts ranged from quiet assurances to major inconveniences. In outlying

areas dependent on the B.C. Highway department, ferry service, there was particular hardship. Crews from the B.C. Ferry and Marine Workers' Union continued to run ships between the mainland and Vancouver Island. But in North Bend, northwest of Vancouver, residents were unable to send children to school or their farm produce to market when ferry workers went off the job. At the same time, government managers were forced to cook meals and wash laundry in previously run institutions. On Nov. 3, almost 1,000 people fished up outside Vancouver's Indian Cultural Institute, where welfare officials gave vouchers to people who had run out of money to buy food. Said Terry Pyper, one of 30 management staff trying to process welfare checks: "We do not want to see children going hungry."

For many, the real anxiety still lay ahead—with an escalating "program of action" scheduled to include sympathy strikes by teachers, municipal workers, Crown corporation employees, health care workers and nurses. Opposition Education Minister Jack Heinrich took a hard line with the teachers, threatening to fire any who walked off the job. Escaping from a cabinet meeting in Victoria, Heinrich said that a teachers' strike would be clearly illegal and that the government would protect those who did cross the picket line.

To that, B.C. Teachers' Federation President Larry Koshik had a blunt reply: "His position is ridiculous. He is playing games and putting out implied threats. I hope it makes our government very angry." The strike extended with gloomy economic statistics for a province that is trying to improve industrial relations and attract investors. A fourth-quarter report by the Conference Board of Canada predicted that British Columbia would be one of the last provinces to rebound from the recession. Although British Columbia's industries, such as forestry and wood products, would improve by 5.5 per cent this year, the report said that service industries would be severely affected by a decline in tourism and by the Social Credit administration's restraint measures.

The prospect of children missing school concerns many parents, and even football fans are worried that picket lines could leave several fans stranded at the stadium site of the Grey Cup game on Nov. 21. Although stadium managers promised that nothing would interfere with the event, Canadian Football League Commissioner John Goddard is at least considering holding the game elsewhere. That, more than any other single event, might expose the vulnerable state of B.C. labor relations to nationwide attention. In outlying

## Controlling the spies

Battle-borne, break-up and kidnapping by the Security Service were enough to convince the federal cabinet that the Security Service should be removed from the RCMP and placed under closer ministerial control. But two years after the Mulroney administration recommended security that, the government's bill to set up a new security intelligence agency will not become law. It suffered another setback last week when a special Senate committee issued a stony verdict report.



Pithers' rights re. collective security

run. And it approved of the proposal to replace the main Security Service with a separate civilian agency. But the committee, whose recommendations are not binding, found flaws in key sections of the legislation and proposed changes aimed at restricting the powers of the new agency. Senator General Robert Kaplan, who had already announced that the bill would be redrafted before debate even starts in the Commons, said he would not comment as the Senate report said he has discussed it with the cabinet.

The committee, headed by Senator Michael Pithers, said in its report that it tried to strike "the delicate balance that must be achieved in security intelligence matters between the protection of individual rights and the protection of collective security." It found that balance difficult to manage because security agencies, unlike policemen, work in secret and usually do not have to answer for their actions to a judge in open court. Heavily the report, "There is no open-ended and confidential in nature, security intelligence work requires a close and thorough system of control, direction and review, in which political responsibility plays a large part." Police, such as the Mounted, should function free of political interference, the report said. "But such autonomy is incompatible with the strict process of control and review which must be satisfactory with respect to a security force."

The committee's proposed amendments would tighten the language of the bill not alter its principles. The committee expressed concern, for one thing, that parts of the bill dealing with espionage might lead agents to investigate legal dissent and protest, such as the anti-nuclear campaign. It recommended new wording to make violence the subject of investigation and to "inquire, clearly and affirmatively, that level of advocacy, protest or dissent not to be beyond the investigative scope of the agency unless carried on in conjunction with conduct that does otherwise constitute a threat."

Provincial attorneys general and civil rights proponents have directed much of their criticism at the proposed power of security agents. Kaplan's bill C-57 would let them obtain warrants to search property, view documents, question, report census tax and other government records and install electronic bugs and wiretaps. Although the committee decided the agency would need to be given the power to search for information "beyond considerably short" of acting adequate controls. The bill says that a Federal Court judge may issue a

merely simply if he is notified that one is "required." The committee, on the other hand, wanted a tougher test: that a judge could issue a warrant only if other measures have failed or appear fruitless, or if emergency measures other means imperilled. In fact, the Criminal Code already supplies that test to policemen seeking warrants to install wiretaps.

A bill hearing 30 witnesses (and meeting another 30 briefs from the public), the committee found that the so-called "law breaking" clause was the most controversial provision in the bill. That paragraph says agents "are justified in taking such reasonable actions as are reasonably necessary to enable them to perform the duties and functions of the service." To many critics, that amounts to a license to break the law. Despite serious warnings, the committee disagreed with them, arguing that judges would interpret such language narrowly. But the senators worried that the clause "could give the wrong signal to government employees," encouraging them to break the law unconsciously. For that reason, they proposed giving security agents the same authority that policemen have under the Criminal Code to commit minor offences, such as breaking speed limits, when necessary.

The committee also reportedly approved of the proposal to appoint an inspector general and a review committee to oversee operations of the agency. At the same time, it opposed a clause that gives the agency's director the right to override the surveillance of the chief justice's lawyer for investigation or deciding who should receive information gathered by the agency. The senators favored giving the minister overriding authority.

Pittfield, formerly Ottawa's top bureaucrat when he was secretary of the Privy Council, believes that the government will not quickly to end the uncertainty that has afflicted the Security Service since the McDonald commission reported in 1980. "Nobody likes legislating against civil liberties," Pittfield told reporters. "But there are occasions that have to be faced." Speaking for Commons Conservative Ray Hnatyshyn called the bill "a serious assault on the civil liberties of Canadians," but refused to declare his party's policy until an amended version is introduced. New Party Senator Robert Fife, on the other hand, said the bill would oppose the bill even if all the Pittfield recommendations are adopted by the government. Knapik's legislation, declared Robbison, "will pose a profound threat to the fundamental civil liberties of all Canadians." His clause says that the government still has a long struggle ahead in any effort to reform the Security Service. —JOHN HAY in Ottawa.

## The bad news from Bowater



Bowater's Sappi mill: the prospect of even greater unemployment for Corner Brook

When Premier Brian Peckford last week told Corner Brook, last week, he carried with him a harsh announcement. Western Newfoundland, a region already afflicted with a 33-per-cent unemployment rate, may face an even more difficult future, he said. Then he explained that Corner Brook, a city of 25,000 and one of the few pockets of prosperity in the area, is under threat. Bowater Newfoundland, the British-based multinational company that is the economic mainstay of the city, is going to leave the province in a year—whether or not it finds a buyer for the agreement mill it has operated for the past 45 years—throwing 1,900 paper workers and loggers out of work.

Indeed, the premier, on his brief visit to Corner Brook, appeared more upset by the impending pullout than many of the city's residents. "We have been known as the fat cow of the province," said Mayor George Hinchanga, who speculated that decades of reliance on Bowater had produced a complacency that is hard to shake—even with the firm preparing to leave town. For its part, Bowater believes that the future lies with its more profitable mills in the northern United States. Even with a promise of \$550 million in government aid, modernizing the Corner Brook mill would cost an additional \$350 million, declared company spokesman David Simmonds.

Both Peckford and Corner Brook now know that any buyer of the mill will have to match the grantees available

under a federal-provincial forestry agreement to make the plant efficient. As it is, Bowater acknowledges that in discussing a sale but it refused to disclose the firm's identity to the government, further increasing Peckford's suspense.

Because Bowater Newfoundland now pumps \$200 million into the economy of western Newfoundland in wages and operating expenditures each year, Peckford is determined to keep the plant going, as it produces half the newspaper in Newfoundland. "We are not prepared to see anything happen to the company's assets that will impact the long-term operation of the mill," he declared. "The government will take action."

Until 1982 Bowater's operation in Corner Brook made money, earning \$79 million in profits over the previous four years. But last year the mill lost \$1.1 million, and projected modernization costs coupled with forecast losses in the next two years convinced the company to leave Newfoundland. Dieter Padgug, who represents two locals of the Canadian Paperworkers Union in Corner Brook, is bitter over both the April layoffs and the impending pullout by Bowater. "We were deceived by management," declared Padgug. Still, with a year's grace, Peckford is hoping that a buyer for the mill will come forward—thus avoiding throwing a generation of younger workers out into western Newfoundland's already largely unemployed rolls.

—BONNET WOODCOTT  
in Corner Brook



Miners' union, up at noon on Oct. 1, a locked and closed door for sale

## The food chains face the unions

The preselected supermarket labor disputes in Quebec escalated last week when Shawbro's Inc. locked out 7,500 workers from the chain's 181 stores in the province. They had just voted to join the more than 2,000 striking employees of 35 Provigo and 13 A and P outlets on global terms. For Shawbro's the dispute means large losses at members and independent food markets which expect to triple their overall profits. For the strikers and locked-out workers, indications are that they may be on the outside for some time to come. At week's end, Shawbro's vowed to keep its stores closed until all players agreed wage freezes and longer hours. And advertisements in daily newspapers reminded A and P workers that the company has its 14 Quebec stores up for sale or lease.

The United Food and Commercial Workers' International Union, which represents the mainline grocery store employees, has been steadfast in its determination not to settle for less than its demands. And last week the chains appeared equally determined, citing reduced profits or losses. In fact, they backed away from a previous offer already rejected by the unions.

A and P employees who walked out on Sept. 18 have demanded a 3.5-per-cent wage increase over one year. The union rejected A and P's offer of 3 per cent per year, but last week A and P changed its offer—to a four-per-cent cut in pay. A and P Vice-President CQ. Foulsham "We cannot afford to pay what the union is asking and still make money

We add the strike that we would pull out of Quebec if they were on strike for as I know the unions are due to vote whether the strike is settled or not."

The Steinberg offer would have increased the average work week by an hour and given a four-per-cent wage increase in the contract's second year. Armed with a strike mandate from a show of hands vote in mid-October, Local 500 of the union refused the Steinberg offer. But with an annual petition, union members forced the local's leaders to hold a vote on the contract. By secret ballot, 95 per cent of those voters rejected the offer.

Steinberg Vice-President Jean-Claude Lefebvre expressed disappointment and surprise that "the company's difficult financial situation was not taken into account in the employees' decision." Steinberg has reported a loss in its grocery business of \$9 million for fiscal 1983, compared to an operating profit of \$20 million in fiscal 1982.

Should A and P pull out of Quebec, it would follow Dominion Stores Ltd., which sold its 47 grocery stores and six warehouses to Provigo for \$296 million in 1981. The strikers added Provigo lost more than the other chains, because 45 of its outlets are seasonal. But Provigo also suffers from the 1975 legislation allowing independents and corner stores to sell beer and wine, a right denied the larger chains. What helps on a corner-wise for Montreal's competitors has come more and more a way of life.

—ANNE BLISS in Montreal with Cindy Barrett in Toronto

## The fallout from nuclear closures

The first indication that things had gone away came early last August. At that time, a 30-foot-long cracked pressure tube shut down reactor Unit 2 at the Pickering nuclear power station just outside Toronto. Less than a week later, after a series of radioactive spills spilled into Lake Ontario, authorities also closed Pickering's Unit 1 reactor. The situation grew progressively worse, and last week Ontario Hydro officials announced that five of the province's 11 nuclear generators were out of operation.

The announcement only served to fuel the growing public and political controversy surrounding Ontario's—and Canada's—beleaguered nuclear program. In the Ontario legislature Premier William Davis did little to allay criticism by bluntly observing that Ontario Hydro's difficulties were "inherent" in light of the 15 years the system has been in place and operating successfully. And there was little solace in Ontario Hydro's announcement that a task force headed by James Denby, president of Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., and Patrick Campbell, Hydro's senior vice-president of operations, will look into the thousands of pressure tubes in all 18 Canada reactors in Canada and the seven sold abroad. Hydro also declared that it would postpone a \$100 million study of the Pickering nuclear power station's safety. Point Canada, on Lake Huron, by week's end, concern had spread to Ottawa where Mr. Jean Lesage called for a royal commission into the issue. Although Energy Minister Jean Charest rejected the appeal and affirmed that the province would continue to be a reliable source of power, his statements did not allay mounting fears that the country's entire atomic energy system was in jeopardy.

Ironically, the question about the technical safety of the Canadian system came as Atomic Energy of Canada announced that final negotiations were under way with Turkey for the purchase of a 635-megawatt CANDU reactor, which would be the first export sale for Canada's nuclear system since 1968. Norman Rubis, a researcher for Energy Probe, an environmental group, said that the Pickering breakdown has "sent to the heart of the Canadian decision to build pressure tube reactors when the rest of the world has decided to build pressure vessel reactors"—an observation as it has been born in other reactors in Three Mile Island. The pressure tube reactors make inspection of the tubes virtually impossible while the reactor is operating. The reactors have to be shut

down for inspection. And the tubes must be made of titanium, which is now scarce and brittle and can break as the reactor is cooled. Rubin said that the incident raises Hydro's doubts that the tubes would wear safely and allow for single welding and replacement.

Rising doubt over the Canada technology increased opposition to Ontario Hydro's costly plans to replace the malfunctioning pressure tubes and to expand its nuclear energy network. Ontario NDP Leader Robert Rae told Watson's that he is concerned about Hydro's proposal for 70-per-cent nuclear electrical generation by the 1990s. Rae estimated that it could cost \$700 million to replace the reactor tubing at Pickering alone—almost as much as the \$350 million it cost to build the plant, then without replacing the tubing, the cost of the five shutdowns has been astronomical. Hydro estimates that it is losing about \$1.25 million a day. For his part, Ontario Liberal Leader David Peterson got the cost of shutdowns and shutdowns over the past three months at \$102 million. Rubin accused Hydro of "perpetrating a public relations hoax" and claimed the real costs of the shutdowns per day are \$200,000 per unit, more than Hydro's estimates. Rubin also speculated that long-term costs of the reactor shutdowns could be higher if Hydro cannot run the reactors at full capacity until tubes are replaced.

Hydro is still trying to determine the cause of the pressure tube rupture at Pickering and cannot predict when the unit will come back into service. Hydro Chairman Mike Nashik estimated that the cost of replacing all pressure tubes is four Pickering reactors would be \$500 million. He said that the job, beginning in 1985, would take about 25 months per reactor and would cost an average consumer 40 cents a month for 20 years.

Hydro's critics say that the pressure tube disaster is proof the utility should scrap its plans for further construction of new plants. Rubin said that Hydro is being "outsped" in going ahead with the new Darlington plant, which is under construction east of Toronto, when most other utilities in North America have cancelled their nuclear building programs because of falling demand and high interest rates. "Hydro isn't building a new Darlington as fast as from freezing in the dark. They are building it from hell," he said.

Whatever the cause of the pressure tube rupture and subsequent assessment of the trustworthiness of reactor equipment, restoring the once-shaking reputation of the Canada operator is to take so long as replacing the 4,200 stainless steel tubes in Ontario.

—ROBERT BLOOM in Toronto

## Recapping a gas disaster

About 100 spectators watched silently last week as videotaped replays of a disastrous gas blowout flickered on 20 television monitors in the Royal Canadian Legion hall in Drayton Valley, a small town 130 km southwest of Edmonton. On the screen, an hour-long documentary showed the



Lodgepole gas fire, a 60-day blowout

poisonous blowout at nearby Lodgepole, Alta., which on helped the region to shut natural gas for 60 days last fall and killed two men. The well-documented tape was the opening of Amoco Canada Petroleum Co. Ltd.'s defence at a public inquiry into the cause and effects on the local population of the incident. It depicted the explosion as a moment which occurred when a drill fire swirling for oil in high-pressure sour gas on Oct. 17, 1982. The column of gas that shot out of the hole alternately burned at leaked,

poisonous fumes and warlike finally ripped the flaming well two days before Christmas. "Inadvertent accidents happen," said Doug Paulson, the narrator of the tape.

Amoco says that it acted "hastily, presently and conscientiously," but the Pembina Area Sour Gas Engineers Committee disagrees. The group of 200 local residents is expected to provide the chief opposition to Amoco during the hearing, which could last seven weeks. After the group's formation last December, it criticized Amoco's evacuation plans during the incident. It also is armed with a study saying that 78 per cent of the people living near the leaking well felt they suffered from health problems related to the opening gas.

A six-man panel from Alberta's powerful Energy Resources Conservation Board (ERCB), which oversees oil and gas development in the province, is weighing the evidence in a order-book legion hall. Their immediate concern is the amount of hydrogen sulphide speeded into the air, and a second set of hearings, scheduled for his January in Calgary, will try to find ways to prevent future incidents.

During his presentation, Amoco President Norman Rubin promised that experts testing on hydrogen sulphide, the toxic, foul-smelling component of sour gas, would "eliminate public anxiety" about the blowout. To that end, Amoco's videotape accounted much of the illness experienced during the 60 days of the blowout to a viral flu raging at the time. Moreover, the company charged that biased, unbalanced and erroneous reporting had caused much of the anxiety and confusion that prevailed at the time.

"It was scary," Lodgepole resident Otis Baker told Watson's. "The streak was really bad. We had headaches, dizziness and sore throats if they had told us what we as laypeople, it might not have been so bad, but they didn't tell us anything."

As well as providing a \$90,000 grant to the Pembina Committee for its presentation, the ERCB is in the awkward position of judging its own actions. The board has the final responsibility for the handling of the incident. Alberta's are accustomed to the paradox. Senior government officials have, until recently, self-declared economic raised over sour gas because of the industry's importance to Alberta. That leaves the panel meeting in the Drayton Valley Legion hall with the delicate job of keeping a crucial industry perspective, while making it safer and healthier.

—GORDON LEECH in Drayton Valley

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U.S. Marines leaving Grenada: the White House fended off international challenges to the operation's legitimacy

## WORLD

# An autopsy of an invasion

By Michael Posner

**T**he marines left first, clambering back onto the ships which will transport many of them to nearby Bonaire. Then the army began to move out, and by last week more than half the 6,000 U.S. troops deployed in Grenada had withdrawn, their military mission accomplished. Eight days after the invasion, resistance had vanished. The leader of Grenada's Revolutionary Military Council, Gen. Hudson Austin, had been captured, as had most of the former members of the late Maurice Bishop's New Jewel Movement government. What remained of the opposition—fragments of the People's Revolutionary Army—was led into the jungle and massacred. The majority simply surrendered, and the firing stopped. Said President Ronald Reagan: "We are proud of the courage and professionalism of the people we sent down there. They are heroes of freedom."

For all the military efficiency of the operation, Reagan still suffered a setback when the House of Representatives voted formally to revoke the War Powers Resolution, which would require the president to bring U.S. forces

home within 60 days. Then a congressional fact-finding delegation left last week for the Grenadian capital of St. George's to investigate the U.S. conduct of the war. They planned to inquire into such issues as the administration's claimed justification for the invasion, which Reagan termed an "act of liberation," and its dispersal of information to the media. And in Ottawa and other

**Despite the smoothness of the assault on Grenada, the political consequences may prove unsettling for Reagan**

Commonwealth capitals a major debate raged over the island's future. Citizens rioted from the organized U.S. military presence to reservations about the reliability of the island's interim administration. 40-year-old Gen. Sir Paul Scott, Commonwealth Secretary General Sir Seewoosaul Ramphal, who visited New York at week's end for consultations with United Nations Secre-

tary General Javier Pizarro de Caceres, reportedly phoned Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau to discuss a possible Commonwealth presence on the island.

Congressional investigators will certainly scrutinize pre-invasion intelligence assessments. U.S. military planners believed that as many as 1,000 Cubans were on the island. But last week the defense department conceded that Havana's own count of Cuban nationals—about 600—was more accurate. And all but a handful of the advances were not battle-hardened troops but airport construction workers and diplomats. Nor was the Pentagon aware that a mental institution was located adjacent to the military gardens at Fort Frederick. The White House last week also acknowledged the emergency of reports in Moscow's (Nov. 7), The Pravda Star and elsewhere that every fighter plane had bombed the hospital during the first day's fighting, killing an estimated 40 patients and orderlies. Earlier, the administration had insisted that no civilian casualties had been recorded.

Still another disputed issue concerned the estimated Cuban-built air-



Smashed-out remains of Grenadian mental hospital underscore a slogan from that U.S. troops used hospital maps to find targets

port at Point Salines. The president contended that the facility was designed to help convert Grenada into a Cuban/Soviet military base. But the airport's principal contractor, London-based Plessey Airports, insisted that it had standard commercial specifications. Plessey spokesman Anthony Devenney said the Point Salines site lacked the features that might give it a military character—a parallel taxiway and hardened aircraft shelters.

But last week, Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dan claimed that captured documents showed that Grenada had signed secret military deals with Cuba, the Soviet Union and North Korea. At week's end, the administration released documents showing that the Soviets and North Koreans had agreed to supply weapons worth \$37.5 million in October, 1980. The Soviet contribution included 53,000 cartridges, 7,000 mines, 15,000 grenades, 1,650 pistols, 250 sniper's rifles, 60 armored personnel carriers, 74 rocket-propelled grenade launchers and antitank guns. North Korea's quota was 1,000 rifles, 50 grenade launchers and other weapons. The Cubans said they would supply 27 personnel and a dozen part-time military advisors.

Still, Douglas Matthews, a spokesman for a Washington-based study group, the Center for Defense Information, challenged the administration's views about both the quantity and quality of the arms found on the island. Matthews said that an analysis of Press and press descriptions of arms

found was consistent "with arming a militia that could guard against an invasion force." Added Matthews: "Most of the weapons seem to be dated infantry weapons."

Pills of U.S. opinion revealed widespread support for the president's actions, but the U.S. General Assembly adopted by a large margin a resolution "deeply deplored" the Grenadian intervention and calling for immediate U.S. withdrawal. Right NATO allies of the United States voted in favor of the resolution, while Canada and Britain, both of which publicly challenged the invasion's legitimacy, abstained. Asked for his reaction to the vote, Reagan said, "It did not spoil my breakfast."

As the first planeload of Cuban prisoners was returned to Havana, interested governments turned their attention to Grenada's future. Scott, the revisionist constitutional authority on the island, said that he would announce a provisional government early this week and he promised to hold elections within a year. But in Ottawa and other Commonwealth capitals there were serious doubts about both Scott's motives and his reliability. Canadian officials describe Scott as a weak, unattractive man who was not taken seriously before the invasion. One diplomat in London summed him up as "a nonentity who has turned into a Walter Mitty character." In Ottawa officials said they respect that Scott's appeal in Washington to intervene was drafted either by Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga or Barbadian Prime Minister Tom Ad-

ams. Not only that, but Scott has repeatedly Ramphal by failing to inform the Commonwealth Secretariat about his actions and plans.

As a result, Ramphal tried to promote a united Commonwealth approach to sending a peacemaking force to the island. But impeding divisions over the ethics of the U.S. invasion—with the eastern Caribbean nations who called in the United States at odds with other Commonwealth members—made such an outcome unlikely. Indeed, these divisions may lead to serious problems at the Commonwealth conference in New Delhi later this month.

One immediate effect of the Commonwealth's hesitation is to strengthen Washington's role on the island. Despite the scale of last week's troop withdrawal, opponents of the 6,000-man force are likely to remain there until Christmas. And even then Washington may claim a much larger role in Grenadian affairs. Some experts contend that the action on Grenada may have been a testing exercise for an eventual U.S. invasion of Central America. Still, the debate over Grenada's future and the wider implications for the hemisphere will almost certainly last well beyond the occupation of the island.

With William Bradford Huie in Washington, Jim Miller in London, Guy Scott in Ottawa and correspondents' reports.





Rescue workers remove the dead from attack site in Tyre; Rumored writings of inciteful, anti-Semitic violence are also visible

#### LEBANON

## A tragedy-numbered nation

The operation was swift, devastating and tragically familiar. While guards died frantically at the driver, a car filled with 110 lb. of high explosives burst into the grounds of a two-story Israeli army building last week in the southern Lebanese port of Tyre. Soldiers managed to kill the driver. Then the vehicle exploded, flattening the yellow L-shaped structure which housed Israeli troops and Lebanese detainees. The toll at least 60 dead and 23 wounded. The attack on the barracks tragically mirrored the Oct. 23 bombings of the U.S. and French headquarters of the multinational peacekeeping forces in Beirut. Those blasts claimed 588 lives.

But unlike the peacekeeping forces, the Israeli last week took immediate and forceful revenge. Waves of munitions rained over the mountains near Marjayoun and Bhandoun, east of Beirut, bombing Palestinian positions and killing at least 60 people. Declared Defense Minister Moshe Arens, blaming the Syrians for the Tyre bombing, "Lebanon is one big nest, a network of murderers against whom we will strike."

Still, the PLO appeared to have little—if anything—to do with the suicide attack. While aware of the blast, a shadowy pro-Israeli group known as the Islamic Jihad Organisation claimed responsibility. A largely unknown fac-

tor in Lebanon's complex conflict, the organization also claimed responsibility for the attacks on the Americans and the French. And President Renéauld Riqaie said last week that the group is fully sponsored by Iran.

Last week's bombing had immediate repercussions in Geneva, where nine leaders of Lebanon's warring Christian and Muslim sects had just concluded the first round of a long-awaited conference on national reconciliation. Delegates to the meeting, who are trying to negotiate an end to eight years of civil strife, refused to discuss as the Tyre incident in an effort to prevent a breakdown in the fragile talks. Lebanese President Amal Gemayel opened the historic meeting by describing it as a "conference of hope." But the explosive notes from the delegates suggest that his optimism is premature at best.

The events were part of a pattern of setbacks last week in attempts to resolve the Middle East terror. Palestinian Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat lost even more of his dwindling control over the PLO as more extremist guerril-

las tightened their hold over the group.

At the same time, guerrilla groups in Lebanon renewed their attacks on government forces and Israeli and threatened to occupy indefinitely its positions in the southern sector of the war-torn nation. Then Reagan announced that he is appointing former defense secretary Donald Rumsfeld as his new envoy to the Middle East. Rumsfeld, an efficient, experienced politician, has never been directly involved in the Middle East, and many observers fear that he will be unable to grasp the complexities of the region quickly enough to make any effective contribution in time to prevent a new outbreak of violence.

At the Geneva talks, the central concern was a Muslim demand that the minority Christians share more power by altering the governmental structure established in Lebanon's 1943 National Covenant. Christian hard-liners, including Gemayel's father and founder of the Christian Phalange party, Pierre Gemayel, have so far refused to consider constitutional reform. The Christians contend that the most important issue is the withdrawal of all foreign forces, including the 60,000 Syrian troops who promote the Muslim cause.

Indeed, the only area in which the delegates made real progress was Lebanon's controversial security pact with Israel. They agreed to send Ge-

maysel on an international tour to secure the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon. That would defuse a major disagreement over the security pact, which Muslim leaders bitterly oppose. The Christians warned the unanimous approval of Gemayel's overseas mission as a vote of confidence in the president. For its part, the Israeli government immediately threatened to continue occupying the region of Lebanon south of the Aali River, where its troops are stationed. Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir warned that his troops could remain there indefinitely if the Lebanese bowed to Syrian pressure and abandoned the security pact. The Israeli cabinet was expected to consider sending troops across the Aali during its Sunday meeting. And Reagan's warning may have influenced the timing of last week's tragedy in Tyre, a spokesman for the Islamic Jihad Organisation claimed that the bombing was a direct response to his statements.

In Lebanon itself the severity at Tyre was the most horrendous incident of the week. But widespread fighting broke out in other parts of the country as well. Drusen outlaws made nightly attacks on Lebanese Army positions, and in Beirut's southern suburbs Shiite gunmen also battled government forces. As a result, the multinational peace-

keeping force built new fortifications to protect itself. At the same time, the 1,500 U.S. marines in the force declared that they will counterattack if they are fired on. Said Marine spokesman Maj. Robert Jordan, "If a Lebanese, Syrian, Palestinian or other person should fire at us, we shall chase him."

In the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli, a spreading rebellion in the PLO trapped forces loyal to Arafat in two Palestinian camps. Arafat and his supporters Parah followers fought without success to turn back militant PLO rebels backed by Syria. The rebels, who have accused Arafat of pursuing an appeasement policy of diplomacy, have called for a return to military operations against Israel. Their advance on Arafat's 3,000 troops near Tripoli was fierce and relentless. Arafat loyalists fired bazookas, rockets and rockets from the hills surrounding the Beidoun and Nahr el-Bared refugee camps. For their part, the rebels accused tank assaults and rocket barrages on the highland positions. Arafat's men fought on the Middle East. Palestinian and Lebanese civilians were caught in the cross fire and they accounted for most of the 200 dead and 500 wounded during two days of fighting.

Meanwhile, in Damascus, Syrian security forces stood by while the PLO rebels staged three gun battles in the

streets with Arafat loyalists. When the rebels captured the "Valley of Palestine" radio station in Tripoli, it appeared that Arafat finally may have lost control of the PLO. He sent urgent messages to Arab, Islamic and Third World leaders, pleading with them to try to restrain Syria and help prevent what he called "wide-scale Palestinian massacres."

In Washington the Reagan administration appeared to be convinced that success in Geneva could result in swift withdrawal of U.S. peacekeeping forces in Beirut and give the president a foreign policy victory. To that end, Richard Poirbanks, U.S. deputy envoy to the Middle East, began delicate negotiations with both the Muslim and Christian factions in Geneva.

But it is unclear whether or not any diplomat can produce a solution to the tragedy in Lebanon. Delegates in Geneva agreed that the simple fact that nine leaders of Lebanon's warring sects actually sat down together offers some reason for hope. But as the prospect of a permanent partition under foreign forces grows with each passing week, the reconciliation conference has little chance of making any real progress. Commented the Beirut newspaper *Al-Ammar* the weekend is the nation's "conference of last hope."

—ROBERT WHITNEY in Beirut and DAVID BUCKWORTH in Jerusalem



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## A Radical return to democracy

The tumultuous mood in the streets of Buenos Aires was a combination of relief and ecstasy. "It is as though I had been told I was going to have a newborn baby and suddenly give birth to a beautiful child," added one Argentine woman as she cheered the results of last Sunday's historic presidential election. The women waved the red-and-white flag of the Radical Civic Union, whose candidate, Raúl Alfonsín, had swept the race with 52 per cent of the 34.7 million ballots cast. By contrast, the long-dominant Peronist

election results were disastrous. But, in fact, Alfonsín won broad support because of his uncut image in a nation scarred by political and military excesses. His campaign attracted increasingly larger crowds, three days before the vote he addressed one million people at a Buenos Aires rally. The Peronists also marshalled large crowds at their rallies, but many observers declared that they had to bribe or coerce voters to attend. In the Peronist final rally the quiet, scholarly leader faced himself overshadowed by the govern-

ment's three officers responsible for the "dirty war" against leftists during the 1970s that may have claimed 30,000 lives. Not only that, but he has pledged to slash the military budget and make it permanently subservient to civilian governments. But those objectives will have to be diplomatically achieved. To that end, Alfonsín swiftly appointed Juan Carlos Pugliese, the Radical party's most respected elder statesman, to the sensitive post of defence minister.

The new president will also face the task of reformulating Argentina's foreign policy. And one of the most sensitive areas with which he will have to grapple is the legacy of the Falklands War. British Prime Minister Margaret



Argentine Radical party supporters: Alfonsín facing the onerous prospect of ruling a nation described as ungovernable



Party and its candidate, Ismael Luder, captured 42 per cent, releasing Argentina from a 15-year Peronist and military stranglehold. Declared Alfonsín: "We have had enough of thugs and crooks. This country is finally reaching political maturity."

Radical leaders immediately began formulating policies for coping with Argentina's staggering economic and social problems. Still, Argentines were preoccupied with how the party had suddenly surged in popularity. Most observers agreed that Alfonsín had developed a strategy that enabled the Radicals to capitalize on a middle-class backlash against the Peronists. Indeed, there was widespread fear among voters that a Peronist president would have been little more than a creature of the armed forces. For their part, the country's military leaders viewed the Radicals' mandate—due to take effect Jan. 30—with suspicion and hostility. The Peronists claimed that the elec-

toral candidate for Buenos Aires province, Hermann Agüero, who strutted about the podium, baring Radical flags and insulting Alfonsín. The performance apparently repelled voters and he was defeated by a margin of 54 per cent to 36 per cent of the ballot.

When the postelection euphoria began to fade, Alfonsín and his party had to face the sobering prospect of surviving a six-year term of office in a nation described by some Latin American experts as ungovernable. The president's most formidable challenge is to reorganize Argentina's economy. During the campaign he promised to relax austerity measures and promote real economic growth. But that will not be an easy pledge to fulfil. The president-elect is facing a rampant annual inflation rate of nearly 1,800 per cent and a \$40-billion debt.

An equally difficult issue is finding a way to curb the armed forces. The new president campaigned with a promise to

Thereafter last week expressed hope that both nations would resume diplomatic and trade ties after the election. But Alfonsín immediately rejected normalization unless Britain consents to negotiate sovereignty of the Falklands, a position that won him favor among his nationalist constituents.

Indeed, Alfonsín faces a delicate balancing act. The victory was worldwide approval, but so far no nation has offered effective help in reshaping the country's foreign debt. At the same time, his broad backing from the middle class will be offset in the months ahead not just by military and labor union authoritarianism but also by the hard economic realities and the legendary impatience of the Argentine people. If Alfonsín fails, Argentina may sink into the turmoil and civil war that many experts thought was inevitable before he began his astonishing yearling electoral journey to the presidential palace.

—JAMES NEILSON in Buenos Aires

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Turkish mother grieves for her dead children in a hat of blood, a stone and mud

#### TURKEY

### An earthquake's killing cost

Maclean's Affairs correspondent Michael Stageman sent dispatches to Ankara to cover Sunday's Turkish elections.

Once done, he learned of last week's earthquake and he immediately flew to the region near the Soviet border to discover an eye-witness account of the disaster. His report:

When Turkey's worst earthquake in seven years struck at 7:15 a.m. on Oct. 30, some villagers were already tending their livestock in the fields. They were lucky. The quake, which registered 7.1 on the Richter scale, destroyed thousands of houses, which collapsed on those still indoors. In the towns and villages in the eastern region of the country, as rescuers battled freezing rain and snow to reach villages cut off by landslides, the death toll soared exponentially. By week's end it had reached 13,000, with 35,000 homes destroyed and 32,000 survivors stranded in tents on the muddy high-altitude plains facing a long and harrowing ordeal—survival in the 40°C temperatures of the Anatolian winter.

For the vast extended families of the region, the human cost was insupportable. At the Ataturk University Research Hospital in Erzurum, injured victims spoke of 30 or 40 deaths in a single family. Others related accounts for news of their relatives' fate. Yildiz Sen, a mother from the nearby village of Gurel, said: "I was with my husband, my young son beside me. 'I was brought here on the day of the quake,' she said. 'I still don't know how

many in my family are dead'." In the village of Gurel, near Harman, 60-year-old Mehmet Gok and his wife were pulled through the rubble of their home. Gok was in Harman when the earthquake struck. He returned to find 24 relatives had died. Like those of most other villages in the region, Gok's house was built of mud, bricks and stone pillars. Piles of earth, some splintered wood and occasionally a surviving doorframe marked the sites where homes had existed. Disconsolate villagers huddled together in tents supplied by the Turkish Red Crescent—the island of safety of the Red Cross. Help often arrived too late. In one village Uru Gubukhan of Swiss Disaster Relief said, "They did not find a single person still alive." The houses' one saving grace was that they were built without stoves or chimneys. Other villages were afflicted by the cascading snow.

A short distance away a huge pit was filled with the stiff carcasses of dead cattle killed in the quake. Elsewhere, earth-moving machines arrived as thousands still lived in cattle and sheep to fields away from the devastation. Saving those animals is a major objective of the relief workers. They estimate that 30,000 cows, goats, and sheep died in the livestock farming region.

The authorities also fear a mass migration of survivors to other areas, although Gurel's Mehmet Gok will not be among them. "I will hold my house again," he said. "I have fields here and I have strong sons." But the grief and suffering will continue for months. ☐

#### SOUTH AFRICA

### Botha's short step toward reform

When South African Prime Minister P. W. Botha first announced a package of constitutional changes last year, he came under fire from two opposing camps. On Botha's right, Conservative Party leader Andries Treurnicht denounced the plan as too liberal, a formula for "white political suicide." From Botha's left, the centrist Progressive Federal Party's Frederik van Zyl Slabbert was equally dismissive. He described the changes as too limited—"like rearranging the deck chairs on the Titanic." Then, last week in a referendum on the issue, Botha routed both his critics. An overwhelming majority of more than 85 per cent of the country's 17 million white voters supported him. Said a triumphant Botha: "South Africa has made a date with the future."

Before the vote, diplomatic observers had forecast a much closer result and had even raised the possibility that Botha might be forced to resign if defeated. But the only threat, led by the seven ministers to split the alliance of Afrikaner unity, the hosts of white supremacy for decades. But on voting day both Treurnicht's and van Zyl Slabbert's supporters deserted them. Pollster Lawrence Schreiner, for one, estimated that a third of Conservatives and a similar percentage of Progressives had flocked to Botha's banner in the apparent belief that his proposals were a step in the right direction.

The new constitution will bring about for the first time the inclusion of non-white representatives in parliament. But that will largely be a token presence. The constitution gives 28 million colored (mixed race) South Africans and 550,000 citizens descended from Indian immigrants representation in chambers separate from the white majority. They will have 10 and 40 members respectively and will assume some responsibility for the two communal affairs. But national issues like apartheid will be settled by the two chambers meeting together with the existing 165-seat white-only parliament, giving the whites a built-in majority. Not only that, but the country's 11 million blacks will still be excluded. Their political rights remain confined to the 90 tribal "homelands," although fewer than half of the members of the black population live there—and the homelands represent only 10 per cent of South Africa's land area. Declared leading Afrikaner political scientist Hermann Gijzen: "It is a system devised to share respon-

ability for power but not power itself."

Indeed, the changes are not intended to break South Africa's exclusive apartheid system. Instead, they are intended to protect the system's existence. Given projections indicate that in the next 50 years the black population will quadruple but the number of whites will remain largely stable. At the same time, that white minority feels threatened by the collapse of the protective colonial buffer across its northern border, with the achievement of independence by such states as Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Angola. Black nationalism is also a threat, even inside South Africa's borders, as two bomb explosions in Durban and a third in Johannesburg on voting day last week demonstrated. As a result, the Dutch-descended Afrikaners feel the need for allies, both to outdistance their numbers and to provide a larger pool of conscripts for South Africa's defense forces. Both has and repeatedly that there cannot be conscription without political rights.

By voting "yes" in such large numbers, white South Africans have given a clear endorsement to both the constitutional changes and the philosophy that led to them. Indeed, Botha now occupies a commanding central position in South African politics, overriding the English-Afrikaner divide in a manner in which no prime minister has managed since the Second World War. He has also increased his personal power. One of the provisions of the new constitution, expected to come into force in 1985, will provide for the creation of an executive president's post with virtually dictatorial powers. Botha now is the only candidate for the job.

As a result, Botha could take further steps toward broadening the South African democratic system. After the vote, he said that he regarded it as a mandate for further reform but he has consistently ruled out the inclusion of South Africa's black majority within the system. Their constitutional development will take place separately, Botha says—that is, within the homelands. For most black Africans that attitude means that there will be no real reform, in their lifetimes at least, and black leaders warned before last week's balloting that a "yes" vote would enchain their patience. They said that the vote meant apartheid had become the policy of the white community, rather than that of one or more political parties. The same position was endorsed by Chief Gubbie Buthelesi, who heads the country's ex-militant Biko population and is regarded as a moderate. If Botha does become president, he may need all of his increased clout to prevent what is becoming an almost inevitable upsurge in black opposition.

—ALISTAIR SPENCE in Johannesburg

## THE UNITED STATES

### Jackson has a dream

It was more like an old-time religious revival than a political stand-off. But, with 2,000 supporters chanting "Kee, Jesus, run" and "Win, Jesus, win," Rev. Jesse Jackson last week threw his hat into the 1984 presidential ring—the eighth and perhaps the most controversial Democrat to seek the nomination. In a rousing address to a mostly black audience at the Washington Convention Center, the civil rights activist ended marks of speculation about his candidacy. Declared Jackson: "Our time has come. All the way from out there to the

he is starting late, with the first major primary only three months away. For another, many prominent black leaders oppose him, including Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young and Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, both of whom have endorsed former vice-president Walter Mondale. As well, as Glenn indicated, Jackson's perceived constituency—"a rainbow coalition of the rejected, blacks, women, Hispanics, Indians, Chinese, Europeans, Filipinos," he said it—is not nearly so coherent as the description suggests.

The most likely effect of Jackson's candidacy, experts say, will be to drain support from the party's more liberal candidates—Mondale and California Senator Alan Cranston. This probable beneficiary would be Glenn. Indeed, Jackson's drawing power is considered greatest in the South, a region vital to Glenn's primary campaign strategy.

Jackson himself harbors few illusions about the challenge he faces. In some key states heavily populated with black voters, opposition delegates still, if he succeeds in registering thousands of new black and Hispanic voters, Jackson's campaign could cause serious problems for President Reagan's re-election bid. In 1980, the margin of Reagan's pincer was smaller than the number of unregistered black voters. On the other hand, if Jackson carries his campaign beyond the 1984 Democratic convention to run as an independent, he would greatly enhance the president's prospects for a second term by splitting the Democratic vote.

Publicly the other seven Democratic candidates were quick to welcome Jackson's entry to the race that privately they all recognized that his presence adds a new, marginal element to the campaign, one that threatens the electoral coalition and weakens the Democratic support more astute than ever.

—MICHAEL POMERoy in Washington



Jackson with Shirley Chisholm, senatorial adviser

contribute to the stalemate to the White House."

In fact, Jackson has virtually no chance of winning the party's nomination. At last, political analysts say, the 40-year-old preacher might secure 800 nonvoted delegates to next July's nominating convention in San Francisco. That bloc may give Jackson some influence as moving the Democratic platform, but it is not likely to be enough to make him the pivotal player in a brokered convention. As one of Jackson's principal rivals, Ohio Senator John Glenn, said "There has not been unanimity in the black community. So I don't think he will force all of them."

In fact, Jackson's candidacy is handicapped on several fronts. For one thing,

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**Bacardi eggnog.** Greet friends with cheer. Simply add 340 ml (12 oz.) Bacardi amber rum to 1.14 L (1 qt.) prepared eggnog. Fold in 250 ml (1 cup) whipped heavy cream. Chill. Crown with nutmeg. Serves 12.

**Bacardi strawberry daiquiri.** Enjoy the taste of summer in large containers, mix juice of 8 lemons or 6 lemons and 9 cups sugar or 170 ml (6 oz.) limeade or lemonade concentrate, cane sugar. Add 1½ packages frozen strawberries and 750 ml of Bacardi white rum. Split in two batches to blend. Pour batches into bowl or pitcher over ice. Serves 18.

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**Bacardi and juice.** Celebrate! Splash a finger of Bacardi white rum over ice in a tall glass. Fill with pink grapefruit or orange juice. Squeeze in lime or lemon wedge. See. Ah-h-h.

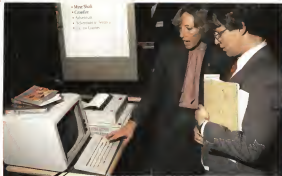
**Bacardi and cola.** Party favorite. Just splash a finger of Bacardi amber rum over ice in a tall glass, fill with cola and add a squeeze of lime.

**Bacardi piña colada.** Wintery winds carry tropical feelings. Blend 28 ml (1 oz.) cream of coconut and 56 ml (2 oz.) pineapple juice (or prepared mix) with 42 ml (1½ oz.) Bacardi amber rum and crushed ice. Serve tall with ice and pineapple.

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The "Peanut" unveiled (above); Open (below): a battleship in mothballs transformed into a fleet of killer submarines

## COVER

# AT HOME WITH IBM

**A**t cocktail parties in California's high-tech Silicon Valley, through the offices of Wall Street investment analysts, in obscure trade journals and the popular press, the rumors ran like wildfire. Here speculation that the giant International Business Machines Corp. was poised to enter the \$1-billion home computer market with a pocket-size named "Peanut" whipped the jittery computer industry into a frenzy of fear. Various dished Peanats: Panic, Peanut Mania, even Peanut Ery. It struck hard at IBM's already beleaguered rears, causing their sales to fall and stock prices to plummet. In recent months Computers complained that the speculation about Peanut's overblown attributes in the media amounted to little more than free publicity for me, which refused to acknowledge that the product even existed.

Ironically, when the highly sensitive company finally lifted the veil last week on the computer—pragmatically titled the PCjr—it was an anticlimax. Not even an industry analyst poked fun at

its appearance and efficiency as overpriced; they predicted that one factor would virtually guarantee its success: the brand name of IBM.

IBM was already by then of the best-known letters in the history of business, but increasingly the mighty colossus



seems lost on stepping them on the world. With \$34.4 billion (U.S.) in sales in 1985, the dominates a staggering 40 per cent of the world market for computer equipment and leads the market in almost every one of the 130 countries where it does business. But during the 1970s the company lost some of its momentum. While blue-printed competitors in Silicon Valley were revolutionizing the industry, IBM executives seemed by contrast to be dining at their desks. Then, over the past three years, the corporation has awakened determinedly and shaken the entire industry in its process. One of the restraints of a 13-year battle with U.S. antitrust authorities and (wriggled by a major internal reorganization, the has become the most aggressive player in its field. Stephen McGillion, author of a forthcoming book on the industry, captures the emotions of competitors who are watching the with nervous alarm: "In the 1970s," he says, "the was a battleship in mothballs. Today it is a fleet of killer submarines."

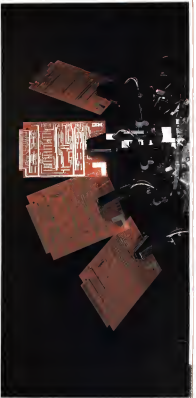
IBM's most dramatic conquest: has

placed in the fast-growing \$1-billion personal computer market. It first waited for the market to develop during the 1970s and moved in with its Personal Computer, better known as the PC, in August, 1985. From that modest start, the has shaded all manufacturers, including itself, by leaping into first place in only two years and becoming the dominant force in the world market. The PC, which retails for \$2,000 and up, has become a standard feature of offices around the world and has captured 50 per cent of the Canadian market. Its phenomenal success has led to widespread predictions that the cheaper and less complex PCjr will gain the same grip on the chaotic and still emerging home computer market.

Still, PCjr's debut last week brought only scattered cheers and more than a few extends. Some critics dismissed its main innovative feature—a cordless keyboard which can be used from as far as 50 feet away from the screen—as gimmicky. Others complained about the rubberized keyboard which California computer columnist John Dvorak described as feeling "dubious and cheap." Priced in Canada at \$999, the basic model, which uses cartridges similar to those for videogames, is considerably more expensive than comparable home computers on the market. Although it can display up to 13 colors, it is inferior to the Commodore and Atari computers for playing games. Says Kenneth Williams, president of Sierra On-Line Inc., a leading U.S. software manufacturer: "There is no way that our game Frogger will look as good on the PCjr as on the Commodore 64."

**Reactions:** Although analysts were generally disappointed by the basic model, they gave slightly higher marks to an enhanced version with a disc drive storage device, priced at \$1,419. Although the has deliberately limited the PCjr's capabilities so that it does not compete directly with the prime Personal Computer, the enhanced model can take some of the same programs and can use telephone lines to plug into information banks. Some analysts foresee executives using PCs in their offices and taking discs home in their briefcases for further work on the PCjr. But, because its memory is limited to 64 K bytes (64,000 characters, or 32 typed pages) in the basic model and 128 bytes (128,000 characters) in the enhanced version, the PCjr cannot accommodate some of the most popular business programs now in the market—such as the Lotus Development Corp.'s 1-2-3, a sophisticated accounting program for small businesses. As well, the enhanced model has only one disc drive, which

A Xerox-like exposure photo of a robotic device: a clever management stroke





## COVER

limits its power and prevents it from making copies. For its part, IBM insists that it did not design the machine for serious business applications. Says one Canada spokesman Janet Vornhake: "It is far too in a family environment, for games and household management, with just some business applications."

Despite the PDP's alleged inadequacies, and the fact that no machine will be available until the first quarter of next year, the industry consensus is that it will sell. Kenneth Rosencrutz, program director with the Gartner Group, Inc., of Stamford, Conn., estimates that IBM will sell more than one million PDPs by the end of 1984. "Everybody laughed when IBM brought out its original PDP," concurs Mark Stirling of Toronto's Evans Research. "The industry said, 'It's overpriced, it will never sell.' Well, today in Canada it has 25 per cent of the market and no prospect that by the end of 1984 it will have 30 per cent. I see people reacting to the PDP, but people should never underestimate IBM's marketing capability."

**Big Blue:** The inherent stability of the IBM name will be a key selling point with consumers who are already confused by the growing array of products in the home computer market and concerned about the staying power of certain manufacturers. Late last month Texas Instruments Inc. abandoned its home computer division after losing \$111 million in the third quarter of 1983. Of the remaining products, Commodore International Ltd. of the Bahamas is the strangest. Admita Brusa Clarke, president of Color Canada, which manufactures the recently unveiled Adam home computer. "When consumers are overwhelmed, scared and confused they are likely to head for the Rock of Gibraltar." As well, IBM's reputation is likely to prompt leading software manufacturers to create the programs that are the real key to the machine's success. The chicken-and-egg nature of the business gives PDP an excellent chance of becoming the industry standard, as the PC has become in the field. Stud Colucci's Clarke. "The PDP is a product we or Atari would not dare introduce—our Atari, for example, has twice the memory at about half the price...but IBM will probably get away with it."

IBM, nicknamed "Big Blue" after the corporate color it puts on most of its products, is transforming itself into a corporate maverick, mixing new strategy with the other ingredients for success developed over the firm's history. Few people paid much attention back in 1960 when one of Wall Street's early

Tandem a high-tech furnace: manufacturing

conglomerate builders, Charles B. West, Jr., arranged the merger of a trail of small companies, the Computing Scale Company of America, a maker of scales and food shovels, the International Time Recording Company of New York, the United States' leading maker of time clocks, and a fast-growing young firm called the Tabulating Machine Company, best known for selling its punch-card calculators to the U.S. government for use in the 1940 census. The new company's name, Computing-Tabulating-Recording (CTR), aptly reflected its disparate elements. And, since many wary investors were convinced that CTR was little more than a scheme to score a stock market killing for West, its beginning was hardly auspicious. Such was the birth of what has become IBM, whose \$44 billion (U.S.) in profits on sales of \$24.4 (U.S.) billion made it the most profitable industrial company in the United States last year.

**Struggling:** IBM's astounding rise was largely the legacy of Thomas Watson Jr., a paternalistic visionary who joined the still tiny CTR in 1916, renamed it International Business Machines a decade later and molded it into a successful corporation. He secured his business workers—they remain in it North America—that the company would owe for them from cradle to grave. They received everything from extensive training programs to special IBM country club memberships. Watson systemized every aspect of their lives: he decided what employees wore (dark suits), what they drank (alcohol) and even what they ate. Watson used to lead employees in group recitations of *Ever Gooder*, the company song he commissioned. It featured such lines as "Our reputation speaks for the good... For the ever-growing IBM." Watson himself came to the struggling firm while facing a one-year jail term on antitrust charges stemming from his role as a bare-knuckled marketing executive at National Cash Register.

Eventually, Watson's charges were dropped and Watson went on to stamp his imprimatur on IBM, creating an intense commitment to sales and a hard-core willingness to undercut rivals.

**Cops:** Throughout the office equipment boom of the 1950s, Watson's careful husbanding of cash enabled IBM to finance numerous acquisitions of key equipment. That gave the company a significant edge on such firms as National Cash Register



Inside IBM Canada's Marchmont headquarters; chairman Lodge: a dominant force

and Burroughs, which relied mainly on sales. Moreover, IBM prospered throughout the Great Depression. Cost-conscious companies sought its products to trim their payrolls, and Washington's burgeoning New Deal bureaucracy developed a huge appetite for calculators and typewriters. In one key coup, IBM won the 1953 contract to supply the new Social Security Administration with the machines to track payments to millions of U.S. pensioners. But the firm also felt the first licks of the justice department's antitrust whip in 1935, in a case that forced IBM to divest itself of a highly profitable punch-card monopoly.

Ironically, IBM initially was tested in the postwar "computer revolution" by Remington Rand (precursor of today's Sperry Rand

Corp.), whose Univac computer became the first commercial model. But, in what would become a familiar pattern, IBM caught up quickly and by 1955 had captured 85 per cent of the U.S. computer market—largely on the strength of Watson's intensely motivated sales force. By the mid-1960s, under the direction of Watson's son, Thomas Jr., IBM was the leader of Wall Street's elite, and its global network made it number 1 in most other countries as well. But on the last day of Lyndon Johnson's presidency, yet another antitrust suit hit "Big Blue." The action seemed to stall IBM's growth throughout the 1970s as the litigation dragged on for a record 13 years.

**Revival:** The Reagan administration decided last January that the government's antitrust suit was "without merit" and dropped it. IBM came roaring out of the court with all the spirit of—and surely more cash than—its once suing, young competitor.

Still, in the view of Jim Chislerman, John Opel, analysts are wrong when they attribute the company's revitalization to the dropping of the antitrust





Apple's Jobs: a formidable challenge from California's Silicon Valley

## COVER

... A more crucial issue, says Opel, is the firm's breakthroughs in cost. Indeed, starting in 1977 IBM poured \$19 billion into plants and equipment in a bid to become the industry's lowest-cost producer. Author Robert Schell describes the drive for renewed competitiveness in his book, *IBM, Colossus in Transistor*, as "one of the greatest construction and expansion programs in corporate history." In a three-year period, says Schell, IBM expanded manufacturing plant and laboratory space by more than 70 per cent.

**Commanding lead:** But perhaps the most remarkable success story in recent IBM history was the company's belated entry into—and sudden dominance of—the personal computer market. IBM strategists watched with interest in the 1970s as fledgling firms pioneered the new machine. The technological triumph that spawned the explosive personal computer business was developed in the myriad research labs in California's Silicon Valley. There, tiny devices called microprocessors were engineered to pack thousands of circuits onto a postage stamp-sized silicon chip. One of the first entrepreneurs to recognize the potential of the chip was Steven Jobs, founder of Apple Computer Inc. Apple jumped into the business of marketing personal computers in 1977. Since then

its well-known family of products has boosted Apple's sales from \$1 million in 1977 to \$580 million last year. The new IBM entry in the market helped to clear up customer confusion. Despite the PC's late arrival, says Bruce Weil, an analyst with New York-based Morgan Stanley & Co., it quickly became "the standard

Colson's U.S. president, Arnold Greenberg, consumers head for Gibraltar



for the personal computer market." In 1982 IBM sold 200,000 PCs and 126,000 sales are projected at \$1 billion. IBM has already tied Apple for market share in the U.S. personal computer market. In Canada, IBM Canada, headed by Chairman Leroy Lodge, has taken a commanding lead (page 48). Not content with the PC's success, IBM introduced two new personal computer products last month: the XT-270 and the 2870. In a clever marketing stroke, IBM executives realized that in order to compete in a fast-changing entrepreneurial market, they would have to introduce greater flexibility into the company's traditional centralized corporate structure. In a radical departure, since 1981 IBM has created 15 small specialized units within the corporation to explore such ventures as industrial robots and directory assistance equipment sales to telephone companies. Says computer industry analyst Robert Dardjovic of Phoenix-based Arcon Research: "They recognized that if you want a good product in a hurry you cannot burden your team down with top-heavy management." When IBM decided to enter the personal computer market, it turned the task over to a 12-member team. In July, 1983, with decisions to develop the PC within a year.

**Backpacker:** The PC itself was not technologically innovative. In fact, it was nothing more than a compilation of parts from other suppliers. But the group broke sharply with established practice by permitting outside firms to provide software programs and by marketing the machine through a new, important sector in the PC's overwhelming success. As well, the PC entered the market at a time when a proliferation of products with such names as Osborne, Eagle and Equus threatened competition.

The result was more turmoil in an already volatile marketplace. Once highly favored by analysts and investors, in the past year computer manufacturers have suffered losses, plummeting share prices and, in some cases, bankruptcy. In the past 10 months such major firms as Atari, a unit of Warner Communications, and Texas Instruments have reported heavy losses. Last week Texas Instruments announced that it will cease production of its \$6/44-bit computer. Apple Computer's profits have slumped in the most recent quarter by 73 per cent and it suspended payments to its employee profit-sharing fund. And Digital Equipment Corp. of Massachusetts reported a similar profit slump last month when its stock price plummeted 421 (U.S.) per cent in one day of panic trading. And, in September Osborne Computer Corp., the pioneer of portable personal computers, declared bankruptcy. What



Technician aligning chips on a tilted video screen is a radical departure. IBM set up small specialized work units

is more, analysts expect more shakeups. According to Alexander Stein, an expert with the San Jose-based Dataquest Inc., the 200 firms making computers in the \$1,000 to \$2,000 price range could shrink to 200 by 1991.

When it begins selling the PC, that may begin to dominate the home computer market. Analysts predict that IBM's entry will not hurt Commodore International, whose 8000 Commodore 64 offers many of the same capabilities as the higher priced PC. But the Peanut may hurt sales of the Apple II, a personal computer that bridges the home and the office markets.

**Minimization:** But, now that the PC has been unveiled, word flows at least as fast about their competition. They will not have to endure the rumors about its abilities that have added to the recent volatility of their share prices. Says Dardjovic of Arcon: "The Peanut has been described in speculative terms for the past five months, that hurt the competitors. Now that we all know what it looks like, the competition is not fighting a ghost. The competitors can adjust their marketing strategy." Added George Morrow, president of Morrow Design, a California-based microcomputer company: "The rumors of the product and the business of withholding it from sales until after Christmas cripples the rest of the marketplace." Changed Morrow: "There is

no question that [IBM's] retail strategy is predatory. The rumors were not well-studied. They were deliberately leaked. It was miscalculation in the sense that we would show pieces of the Peanut but no one knew exactly what was happening. So the rumors built an image from all the best pieces." Adds Morrow: "The press is responsible for the success of the strategy—it is a very tool."

Despite IBM's inquisition about the introduction of the PC is not without risk. The home computer market is perhaps the most unstable in the industry. It is characterized by heavy promoters and severe price-cutting. In the under-\$1,000 price range, stars are doled with projects ranging in cost from Texas's Sinclair Vs-one in the PC. Although a few models, such as Colson's \$1,190 Adam, which includes its own printer, offer considerable word-processing capacity for their price range, manufacturers have yet to persuade consumers that the machine is useful for much else than playing games. Says condition: Shifting. "The home computer market just has not taken off. The reason is simple: what can you use them for? I don't know." Much-tested uses like home banking, personal budgeting and catalog shopping via television sets have failed to generate widespread interest, indeed, Osborne's Informant venture into computerized home shopping, VISTA, died amidst

falling retailer support late last month. John Bar, author of *The Computer Whore*, cites the story of one Toronto man who was so desperate to find new uses for his \$4,000 personal computer that after he had listed his address and Christmas lists he turned to cataloging all of his records. Even Philip Edelberg, president of IBM's home computer division, acknowledges the difficulty of persuading consumers to buy a home computer. "Their changing ability to change functions makes it difficult to position the market," he says.

**Times Set:** even if the home market never fully develops and PC is a failure, it would contribute no more than a small increment to the corporation's massive growth campaign. "Given its size and strength, IBM can afford to advance on all fronts at once," said the Gartner Group's Sussman. His prediction will grow by at least 15 percent a year for the rest of the decade, a phenomenal pace given its current magnitude. In its bid to dominate all sectors of the computer industry, the corporation will inevitably crush some competitors and send others scurrying to find specialized niches that IBM has overlooked. With the IBM label in the north again, the IBM label is likely to remain printed on the public's mind for years. —GILMAN MCKAY and JAMES FLANNERY, with Val Ross in Toronto and Larry Olson in New York



# Canadian firms fight for a foothold

The North American-wide attention that heralded the advent of IBM's new PC computer last week simply confirmed a reality in the business where it means the sale of microcomputers, the Canadian border might as well not exist. IBM's new entry into the home computer market was only the latest addition to the company's arsenal of products which has already captured 28 per cent of the \$450-million Canadian market for microcomputers. In 1981 there were only 38,000 microcomputers installed in Canada. Currently, there are about 250,000, and more than 3.5 million are expected to be in place by 1987. Along with other subsidiaries of U.S. firms, such as Apple Canada Inc., Commodore Business Machines Ltd. and Radio Shack, as well as Tandy Electronics Ltd., IBM has consciously attacked the nation's micro-computer business.

**Chances:** The crumbs have been left for about a dozen domestic manufacturers of the microcomputers, or of add-on equipment and software for other company's machines. And to survive they must find a niche and aggressively resist the threat of a product in the United States as well. Says Mark Stirling, an industry analyst with Toronto-based Evans Research Corp., "North America is a single market. For Canadian firms the key to success is to pack a specialty and be very good at it."

One gap that IBM so far has not addressed is the production of portable business computers, which can be carried home from the office or shipped under the seat of a commercial airliner. The latest, and most serious, domestic contender in this market is the incompressible Hyperion computer, made by Byte-Commerz of Montreal, a company that was created last month by the merger of Montreal's Costerm Inc. and Byte Management Corp. of Ottawa. One highly regarded asset of the new company is Michael Gosselin, chairman of Mitsel Corp., of Kanata, Ont., who started Byte in 1981 as a personal investment vehicle. Byte sank \$11 mil-

lion in capital and borrowed funds into the development of its computer ventures, including the Hyperion, and expects 1983 sales of the \$4,000 unit, to reach \$25 to \$30 million in Canada, the United States and Europe. The new company's vice-president for marketing, Stewart Bruce, is confident that IBM's new home computer will not

displace Osborne Computer Corp. and distributed by Lampar Technologies Inc. of Toronto. Lampar has plans to manufacture the Osborne Executive 2 computer in Canada by next year. But the plausibility of that scheme is now in question since the California-based firm that introduced the computer, Osborne Computer Corp., filed for reorganization under U.S. bankruptcy laws in September. Speculation grew last week that the bewildering U.S. firm might be bought out, possibly by a group of investors including Lampar.

**Competition:** Still, according to the conventional wisdom in the industry, the best way for Canadian firms to compete is to develop high-quality products that either can use the programs designed by other companies for their machines or fill the gaps in the essentially the same marketplace. One of those success stories is Nelson Data Corp. of Toronto, which forged its way into the market in 1982 with its Personal personal computer, which runs on the popular CPM operating system. Distributed through ComputerLand, the world's largest computer retail chain, the complete Personal system sells in the \$5,000 range and is proving popular on both sides of the border, largely because it is so inexpensive. Later this month Nelson will introduce a \$1,800 kit to make the Personal compatible with the IBM and Personal Computers.

The sales figures of most domestic manufacturers pale in comparison to the billion-dollar performances of the U.S.-based competitors. But Stirling insists that the Canadian efforts are viable. "The domestic firms are strong in technological talent," he says. "Venture capital firms and governments should recognize this and supply the funds and management expertise that many of the firms lack." But, Stirling warns, "Canadian content alone doesn't count in the computer market." A "Made in Canada" stamp, apparently, counts less than an IBM or an Apple label.

—JAMES FLEMING in Toronto, with David Thomas in Montreal



Byte-Commerz: President Laurent Gosselin (left), Stewart Bruce

Good taste is why you buy it.

*Ballantine's*

# Why the Philippines terrifies bankers



Anti-Marcos demonstration (above) Marcos, a mounting foreign debt and a waning president

In an unusually candid interview with an Italian magazine, Jaime Cardinal Sin, the Roman Catholic archbishop of Manila, recently censured Filipino President Ferdinand Marcos to a pig awaiting ritual slaughter. The cardinal cited an old Spanish proverb: "Every pig has the front of St. Martin coming to him, when pigs are slaughtered." He also told the Catholic weekly *La Familia Cristiana*, "I want to say that for each one of us opens a time to resign our posts and make an exit from life."

But last week Marcos remained unmoved by Sin's bold hint. While opposition leaders stood grimly by, the 66-year-old dictator—in poor health and facing stormy economic chaos at home—denounced calls for his early resignation as "ridiculous." But, despite the insinuation, the 18-year-old Marcos regime faces accelerating pressure not only from the home-grown opposition but also from foreign creditors, who are alarmed at the country's huge and mounting debt load and at the escalating political crisis that started with the Aug. 21 assassination of Marcos' chief political rival, Benigno Aquino.

The international banking community also worries that Marcos will die in office and plunge the Philippines into even greater uncertainty. The president has suffered from asthma for years and recently had a urinary tract infection

and other minor ailments. While aides repeatedly deny that Marcos has a terminal kidney disease, the president has not made a public appearance since the Aquino assassination and is believed to be seriously ill.

Last week, to reassure critics and bankers, Marcos announced that the current prime minister, Oliver Varra, a quiet 68-year-old technocrat, is his immediate successor should he die or leave office before his term expires in 1985. But that did not allay widespread fears that Marcos' ultimate successor will be his wife, Imelda, 68. Foreign and local bankers almost unanimously mistrust the controversial first lady. Asked why Marcos had not moved against his wife and other powerful cabinet ministers who are unpopular in the West, a foreign presidential aide replied, "He cannot. They all know how much money he has made out of being in power."

Critics also accuse Marcos of doing little to relieve the Philippines' pressing economic problems. The exact amount of the foreign debt is not

known, but analysts estimate it to be more than \$18 billion (U.S.), and bankers say that the Philippines may soon join Mexico and Brazil as one of the heaviest cases of the international financial system.

There may be temporary relief for the Philippines in a \$600 million loan from the International Monetary Fund, expected to be approved by December. But it is rare for the money, the IMF will insist that the government divert away from domestic spending on welfare and government wages to repayment of foreign banks. There is likely to be some opposition to any government service cutbacks in the streets of Manila, and there are

growing doubts among U.S. bankers about the weakened Marcos regime's ability to control the protest (page 56). As a stopgap, the government has ordered commercial banks to sell 60 percent of foreign reserves to the central bank. It also has announced an increase in oil prices. And, in a move intended to demonstrate the gravity of the foreign exchange crisis, Manila has prohibited the importation of apples and grapes—traditional Filipino Christmas treats. But these moves have failed to impress foreign creditors. One senior U.S. banker "flashing fruit is not what I would call demonstrative."

While the tension festers, Imelda Marcos—who steadfastly denies any presidential ambitions—is pressing on with plans to host Manila's international film festival in January to draw jetsetters from around the world. The project has been criticized in some circles, but it is not the first time the first lady has been accused of insensitivity. Said an exasperated local banker last week of Imelda's project: "That is crazy."

JOHN M. HARRIS

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# NEXT WAVE!

## COROLLA!



Shantytown outside Manila: a guerrilla movement comes in from the country

## The new Communist offensive

**T**he Aug. 21 assassination of Filipino opposition leader Benigno Aquino and the ensuing wave of opposition to President Ferdinand Marcos have led the country's Communist forces to renew their war against the government. The New People's Army, the military wing of the Philippine Communist Party, has operated in the past mainly in rural areas. Now it is becoming active in the cities, often allying itself with moderate forces which previously opposed the NPA and its tactics. In a recent interview with Luciano Tiznado, the 35-year-old dean of the moderate political opposition declared, "Of course we can work with the Communists. They are patriots and to capitalists."

The latest resurgence poses a chilling threat to the stability of the Philippines. The NPA has grown from a handful of members in 1969 and now has about 100,000 men under arms. The country's peasant population, which is largely ignored by the government and frequently subjected to heavy-handed development schemes or military threats, provides its base of support. Although the NPA has tens of thousands of Filipino troops, particularly in the southern island of Mindanao, it does not pose an immediate military threat. And it will provide a serious alternative to the present government if it can form an alliance with the moderates in the cities. One of the corner in the development is the NPA vice president Aquino. In life he was denounced as a "bourgeois

opportunistic politician." In death he has become "a hero who gave his life for the people."

NPA sources confirm that their forces are becoming increasingly active as a result of recent repression and purchases of arms and because of the anger that the Aquino assassination caused. In September 26 soldiers were killed in one ambush on Mindanao, the largest strike yet by the guerrillas. Later, a Western diplomat suggested that the NPA was a "significant problem" and he was critical of the Philippine government's rural program, designed to stifle the influence of the left. "It is not a military problem," he said. "It is a political movement and must be seen that way."

Whether or not the NPA's urban conflict will last is uncertain—the NPA has yet to successfully add itself to Catholicism in the devoutly Catholic country—but Communist sources are so confident as a result of the Aquino assassination that they have advanced their timetable for forcing the central government into a military stalemate from five years to three.

The government has scheduled elections for May, and they may provide a test for any coalition between the NPA and moderate politicians. The NPA suspected to boycott the voting, but Marcos, facing an economic crisis and international dissent, may have to try to convince the party to take part by promising genuine parliamentary reforms. And that could seriously erode Marcos' own power base. ◇

## Chrysler fights another battle

**F**or Chrysler Corp.'s entrepreneurial chairman, Lee Iacocca, it was a largely satisfying week. First, the intemperate salesman found himself with a new product to promote. Chrysler's new van-wagon, a \$106-million gamble for the 300-000-unit sale goal. Then it appeared that a six-day-old strike that closed down Chrysler assembly plants in the United States and Canada was headed for settlement.

Last week in Windsor, Iacocca beamed proudly as he drove the first of Chrysler's new front-wheel-drive vans off the assembly line. Never known for his modesty, he boasted that the new Plymouth Voyager was the most revolutionary vehicle since the Mustang, which made him famous at the Ford Motor Co. in the early 1960s. Intended for large families, the Voyager resembles a seven-passenger station wagon and will sell for \$10,000 to \$12,000. Chrysler hopes to sell 100,000 of them the first year and 200,000 the second.

For a while at least, it will have the van-wagon market to itself. A new van from Toyota Motor Co. of Japan will be in short supply because of export restrictions. And similar vans from GM and Ford do not have front-wheel drive, an increasingly popular option among North American drivers.

Iacocca's new gamble also comes at a time when North American cars are selling strongly. October was the best month this year for U.S. vehicles, with sales about 10 per cent over September. So far this year, the four major U.S. companies have sold 127,724 cars—up 35 per cent from 1977. However, the figures are down 30 per cent for trucks and vans and 18, before competition and the recession almost faded Detroit.

But for Chrysler last month was the best October in five years and another reason for Iacocca's grin. He is generally credited with saving the company in 1979 through a combination of personality and business acumen, including the introduction of some Japanese-style production techniques and business practices. Ottawa and Washington also helped out with generous loans.

But his latest gamble nearly died in infancy. The van-wagon was to have been produced at the highly automated Windsor, Ont., plant, and last week that plant faced a shutdown because of a shortage of small metal stamps produced at the troubled Twincity, Ohio, factory. "We are going to have to work a [the strike] out fast or we are going to have a disaster," Iacocca told reporters in Windsor last week. "If the whole ap-

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ten goes down for a month or two, we are [bankrupt]."

The strike had forced the layoff of about 18,000 employees at plants in the United States and Canada because they had run out of vital parts produced at the Twincburg plant. There were fears that a long strike would have eventually shut down the company's entire North American operation. That would have left about 50,000 workers unemployed and would force the automaker to dip into its cash reserves—currently estimated at \$600 million—to pay the bills.

Ironically, Chrysler's problem arose partly from its newfound success in building and selling cars. Chief among 30 demands by Twincburg plant workers was a rejection of overtime that kept some employees at the plant for 16 hours a day, seven days a week. Workers who refused the overtime were suspended. "We have the highest divorce rate in Summit County," said Norman Black, a maintenance laborer at the Twincburg stamping plant. "You attract two people into robots."

The federal department of labor settled the overtime issue in Canada 30 years ago when it ruled that Chrysler employees could not be required to work more than eight hours a day, six days a week. But before that happened, recalls Windsor Daily Leader Ken Gerard, "hundreds of people have been suspended."

Chrysler Corp. prefers to sue everyone rather than additional employees because the practice keeps benefit costs lower. But Chrysler's Twincburg employees believe that the corporation now has to deal with matters other than cost effectiveness.

By week-end union spokesmen indicated that the negotiations were on the verge of success, with only two minor issues outstanding, and the over 1,000 auto-workers were expected to be back on the job this week. The Twincburg plant produces all the front doors and most of the steel underbodies for Chrysler cars produced in Canada and the United States. Some production was continuing at Windsor, which is a truck assembly plant in Warren, Mich., but few at Chrysler's other plants were unaffected.

Before last week's strike, Chrysler had earned a record \$383.6 million in 1988, after losing \$3.27 billion from 1979 to 1983, according to a recent industry study by Arvid Jucker. "What Lee Iacocca did was to shut down the operation to the point where there are profits and volume. With volume comes a moderate amount of overtime." But, as the workers at Twincburg found out, they had to work to make the industry definition of "moderate" the same as theirs.

—SHEAN BLACY in Toronto, with Judy Gerstel in Windsor

## The banks go to the market

The landmark decision climaxed an arduous, five-month battle between Canada's bankers and brokerage communities. After slogging thousands of pages of conflicting evidence, the Ontario Securities Commission (OSC) last week approved a controversial plan by the Toronto Dominion Bank to offer its customers—wherever they are in Canada—access to discount brokerage houses. In allowing the bank to go ahead with its Green Line



TD's President diving into the slot

Investor Service, the OSC opened the way for banks and trust companies to place customer buy-and-sell orders for stocks with discount brokerage houses, which offer commission rates as much as 65 percent below those of full-service firms.

The decision delighted the detractors of bank and trust company boardrooms. But the clear losers in the ruling, members of the investment community, were bitter. Said Steven Marrella, vice-chairman of the Toronto Stock Exchange, "We are certainly not happy with the decision."

In opposing the TD Bank's proposal, brokerage industry spokesmen insisted that the Green Line represented a threat to the historic separation between the rules of Canada's financial institutions and the securities industry. Experts testifying before the OSC on behalf of the investment community predicted that other banks would soon match the TD Bank's service, eventually corner a large share of the market and then apply for the legal right to offer investment advice and underwrite new corporate equity issues.

But OSC Chairman Peter Day rejected that argument. At a news conference last week Day declared that the OSC "has great confidence in the ability of the securities industry to compete with financial institutions in brokerage services." In a 77-page report last week, the OSC ruled that the core function of the securities industry consists of bringing new equity issues to market. As a result, it did not regard Green Line as an encroachment on the brokers' main territory. But brokers disagreed with that conclusion. Robin Younger, vice-chairman of the Joint Industry Committee representing securities dealers, said that their role in providing a continuing market for securities is equally a core function.

Still, the OSC declared that it intends to keep a close watch on financial institutions that offer access to discount services. For one thing, the institutions must register with the commission. As well, the banks will be required to determine a client's investment objectives and tell the client if a proposed transaction conforms with them. And they will be able to solicit orders in any way. Also, the OSC said, the TD Bank's vice-president who headed the bank's campaign, felt vindicated last week. Donald Haddon: "When we devised the system, we were convinced it was of benefit to the public. Now, we are delighted that the OSC came to the same conclusion." In a matter of weeks, when the TD Bank's new service is formally registered with the OSC, Green Line will begin operations. TD Bank customers will be able to call a toll-free number in Toronto from anywhere in the country to place their buy-and-sell orders for stocks. The bank, in turn, would direct the order to a discount broker. The success of Green Line will be closely watched by other banks and trust companies, some of which are expected to introduce similar services. As the competition increases in the coming months, it should be clear if the bankers' fears of the bankers' fear are justified.

—JAMES FLEMING in Toronto

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## BUSINESS WATCH

# Mulroney prepares his takeover

By Peter C. Newman

While the country clamors for Brian Mulroney to reveal the details of the policies he hopes will propel him into power, the Tory leader has quietly set up a parallel government-in-waiting that will guarantee a smooth takeover, if and when the Liberals finally find the trail to political paragon.

Unlike other Tory leaders who reportedly found themselves in office with successors who likely did not know how to find the cabinet chamber, Mulroney is determined to be reorganized on the run, his team in place, his policies ready to be implemented. The tactics learned from Mulroney's defeat in 1978 allowed him to win the leadership seven years later. He now hopes to apply the lessons of Joe Clark's 1979 debacle to help him avoid the rocky start that sunk his predecessor.

The transition mechanism set up by Mulroney is already in operation, involving the 300 or so by Tories and Tory Conservatives who will eventually make up the core of the new administration. "It is very important," Mulroney told me in an exclusive interview, "that if you move into office, you know exactly what you are getting into. If you do not, then automatically, by the force of circumstance, you deliver yourself into the hands of the public servants."

Nat that he has not been exploiting the bureaucracy's best brains, Mulroney meets regularly with Gordon Galloway to get firsthand briefings on the state and health of government and is convinced that the clerk of the Privy Council and deputies such as Shirley Cohen at Finance are "among the best that the public service can offer anywhere in the world." Unlike John Diefenbaker, who thought that anyone who had been in Ottawa more than two weeks was bound to be a closet Tory, Mulroney does not automatically assume bad faith on the part of government employees. "But since the Liberals have been in power for most of 20 years," he says, "there are people and policies in place that would make it difficult for a new government coming in without any preparation to provide a new direction for Canada. So we have the very strong obligation of being prepared."

His transition team includes a flying squad of fast runners headed by David Angus, a Montreal lawyer, and Tom Harbison, a London, Ont., busi-

nessman and the election campaign committee (quietly run by Norman Askin, of Big Blue Machine fame, and Jean Babin, a veteran of former Mulroney wars). The national campaign committee has a membership of 80 Tory go-getters, with David Crombie as the senior staff representative.

Future legislation is being coordinated by Charles McMillan, the York University economics professor who

leads MP who is also acting as defense critic, a task force on government machinery (inspired mainly with reforming the Prime Minister's Office and the Privy Council Office), headed by Walter Baker and Fred Deacon, who also runs Mulroney's office, a committee on government appointments (run partly by Finlay Macdonald and James Jackson, who also runs MP headquarters), plus an organization busy recruiting staffs for the 30 hopeful Tory ministers, run by Peter White, the most politically astute of all the Mulroney advisers. Another key operation is Phil Macdonald, who has been a Tory leader since the Allan Rocker days and now is in charge of Mulroney's personal staff and appointments schedule.

On top of all this, there are members of the shadow cabinet and deputy critics for each government department plus a growing communications network headed by former Mulroney staffer Ian Anderson. Mulroney has also appointed separate task forces on death policies in areas of special concern, a group studying the simplification of tax laws, headed by John Gamble, a study of how to relieve youth employment, run by veteran thinker Alvin Hamilton, and a committee studying the enhancement of productivity in the public sector.

Mulroney himself drives in and out of the deliberations of these various groups and each week meets with multiple lobbies. "I recognize each is grasping for its own parish," he says, "but at least we get to learn their problems and how to fit them into our policy stream." In one recent week he met with Tom Galt and John Pundarik (the heads of Sun Life and Mutual) to discuss the insurance industry's problems, as well as with representatives of the home-baking industry.

The real overall strategy is being coordinated by deputy party leader Gordon Wilson and a policy and priorities committee which includes MP John Fraser, Don Menikoff, Jack Epp, Sinclair Stessen, Michael Wilson, Flora Macdonald, Ray Hatzyrakis, Rach Laxton, John Graham, Bob Costen and Senator Jacques Foy.

What is important about this political machinery is not so much the specific policy recommendations it may throw up, but the fact that the Tories will have become used to working together. Mulroney has watched two Progressive Conservative governments fall apart and is determined not to follow their example.



Mulroney policies, people and plans

has become the Conservative leader's chief policy adviser. Sinclair Stessen heads the external affairs and trade committee, Michael Wilson is in charge of coming up with economic development options, and Flora Macdonald runs the social policy committee. In charge of the transition team is Finlay Macdonald, Joe Clark's former senior adviser of staff. Under him there is a group studying how to handle government structure, headed by Harvie Andre, the Al-





Peckford and Barbara: frightened speculation of a renewed romance

Only last summer newspapers published speculations that an overweight, haggard and rednecked Barbara Peckford had "gone to seed" after the breakup of her one-year relationship with former hardware Joe Peckford, 38. Evidently, her sojourn at a Hartford, Conn., English health farm worked wonders for 40-year-old Peckford. Recently, as the guest of honor at a United Jewish Appeal/Women's Campaign awards dinner in New York, Peckford once again caught the public's eye—and its imagination. Strikingly taller in a gold evening gown, Peckford was no thespian of an old, and apparently reconciled, former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. Journalists and guests observed the pair: first and the last lady of song and sorrow holding hands, brightening rumors that the pair had renewed their old romance. But Trudeau's aides are as reasonable as the master himself on such matters.

Last week Martin Peckford, 35, a bloodstained former Newfoundland politician by association that her husband, Peckford's ex-wife, Barbara, 40, wanted to end their 16-year marriage. Barbara, expecting their third child in June, moved out of the premier's official residence in St. John's and returned to her home town of South Brook after Peckford was re-elected in 1982. She admitted that she was unhappy with her husband's decision to run for reelection and that she disliked the isolation and loss of privacy which inevitably accompany the political life. "I married a teacher," she said. "It's a politician that's leaving me." (Peckford had been her high

school teacher when they met.) Speculation in the announcement has been mixed. To some Newfoundlanders, Martin raises the spectre of another political wife who made her private life embarrassingly public. Others are sympathetic to the heavy old political pressures exact on marriage. Said Frank McKenna, Peckford's predecessor, who divorced and remarried while in office: "Politics places terrible demands on your time, and it's very disruptive to family life. It's a bigger sacrifice than most people realize."

Antique Montreal-based sculptor Andre Goss, 38, believes that "justice is always done in the name of justice." And last week he tried to improve the world of his wife. Close friend

Marina, daughter Sue Ann, Peckford: the spectre of another political wife



a cruise and failed truck to move Joe's car, a 14,900-lb. cast-iron sculpture, in front of the provincial courthouse. Joe's car contains a 25-watt tape loop that blares out battle hymns, screams and moans loud enough to be heard across the Notre Dame Ave. result, provincial officials, citing municipal noise bylaws, fined a cruise of their own to haul it away at a cost of \$700. The irony of the spectacle, as CBC journalist Andy Little commented, was that "an antique sculpture was removed for disturbing the peace." But Goss is used to it. Last month he shipped *Jessie* to Toronto's Queen's Park for a cruise master's protest—it took three days to get rid of it.

With such pointed lyrics as *Breathless* belted under children's feet/Sofia shoves across a dead end street, the Irish rock band *UB4* has vocalized its country's social ills. *Sunday Bloody Sunday*, from the group's current best-selling album, *War*, is a bitter reminder of the Dublin and London-dwelling massacres of 1920 and 1972 respectively. Such outpourings have made singer Paul Hanrahan, better known as Bone, a hero to Ireland's youth—a simple reality since half of Ireland's 3.4 million people are under 25. Irish Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald recently appointed him to a government committee on youth policy. They make strange bedfellows, perhaps, but, said 33-year-old Bone, "I have this feeling that he wants me there as a troublemaker." The trouble is already there. Juvenile crime is rapidly escalating, and the unemployment rate has climbed to more than 15 per cent. With just a year to examine and report on the myriad problems, Bone and the National Youth Policy Committee may have no choice but to learn to sing the blues. ☐



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Lysak back in action: an Illinois court overruled the NHL's suspension

## SPORTS

# Law, order and the NHL

**T**he longest suspension ever handed out in the National Hockey League turned out to be the shortest. Last week the NHL suspended Chicago Black Hawk centre Tom Lysak for 30 games for knocking the skates out from under teammate Ron Foy. But just an hour and a half before Lysak was to sit out his first game, an Illinois circuit court judge granted a temporary restraining order, blocking the suspension for 10 days. As a result, the NHL was prevented from attempting to punish the officials.

The Lysak incident points to the NHL's continued inability to deal with the violence. A series of incidents in which officials were abused by players led to the formation of a blue ribbon committee, which drafted a new rule in the summer of 1982. But the first time that Rule 65, Category One, was invoked, a U.S. judge found grounds to challenge it.

Category One of Rule 67 reads: "Any player who deliberately strikes an official or who deliberately applies physical force in any manner against an official shall be suspended for 30 games." The rule makes no provision for an appeal. According to NHL Players' Association Executive Director Alvin Eagleson, neither he nor player representatives Bobby Smith and Bob Gainey were present when the final wording of the rule

was approved by the committee on Aug. 17, 1982. Eagleson said, "We would not have approved something that violates the collective bargaining agreement."

Eagleson said Union Team Manager Harry Staden was supposed to have tabled a version of the rule to the committee that would include the right to appeal. For his part, Staden said he had proposed a plan that included an appeal, but "it's a matter I could not attend, the committee chose the present rule. It was my understanding that it was the player representatives who did not want an appeal process so as to make the players more aware of the rule." Added Eagleson: "If the rule is upheld, then the players and teams will be upset. If the rule is not upheld, the referees and officials will be angry." Lysak's lawyers in Illinois last week argued successfully that even if the rule was properly adopted, the NHL was improperly using it "because it is denying Lysak the appeal rights he is entitled to under collective bargaining."

At week's end, the NHL was considering action under Rule 34a, which allows "additional fines or suspensions" for any offence. When Lysak played in Detroit last week, Dave Newell, the referee who had invoked Category One of Rule 65 in Chicago three days earlier, was on the ice. Newell refused to comment on the situation. —HAL QUINN in Toronto

## The athletes and steroids

**E**ven in the world of international amateur athletes, it was a huge drug seizure. With four Canadian weight lifters returned to Montreal from Moscow last week, customs inspectors at Mirabel Airport discovered 22,315 anabolic steroid tablets and 414 testosterone pills in the baggage of Mario Parnis, Terry Hadley, Jacques Demers and Michel Petrucci. It was the biggest drug discovery in amateur sport history and it took place just two months after another major drug scandal—at the summer Pan-American Games in Caracas.

Steroids, a synthetic derivative of the male hormone testosterone, have been in vogue in sport, particularly by weight lifters, since the 1930s. Athletes use them as an aid to building bulk muscle and reducing recovery time between workouts. The massive doses taken by the athletes cause hair loss, heavily aggravated acne and alterations in blood, in males, and deepening of the voice, growth of facial hair, breast atrophy and clitoral enlargement in females.

The arrest of the Canadian customs inspectors that the drug is more widely used and more easily available to Eastern Bloc athletes than to others. The four men, charged with illegally importing the drugs, told police that they had purchased the tablets and pills from Soviet athletes at \$1 per 100. They planned to sell them to Canadian athletes at \$35 per 100.

Canadian weight lifter Guy Grevenet, who along with teammate Michel Viau was stripped of his medals at the Pan-Am Games and banned from next year's Olympics for steroid use, was keenly interested in the Mirabel incident. "Those drugs are so much cheaper over there and easier to get, so you just go for them. You know it is going to help, it's so tempting," he said in an interview. Grevenet said he never considered that the drug run is real. "They picked a bad time to do it and got caught," he said. But Grevenet acknowledged that he had never heard of an attempt to move such a large amount of the drugs.

Clearly the development of sophisticated testing equipment, which enabled authorities to catch 15 athletes at the Pan-Am Games, in what became amateur sports' biggest drug scandal, and warnings about the side effects of the drugs are insufficient deterrents. The price of the drugs and glory continue to lure. For four years, Canadian athletes, that price may now include criminal convictions and lifetime suspensions from their sport. —

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# Life-and death-after the bomb

By Linda McQuigg

The Reagan administration shocked many scientists last year when a high-ranking defence spokesman predicted that 80 per cent of the U.S. population could survive an all-out nuclear war. To dispel that comforting hope, a group of eminent scientists met in Washington last week to outline exactly what horrors would occur if the superpowers went to war. The conference was the culmination of two years of studies by more than 180 physicists, biologists and atmospheric scientists. Their findings showed that forecasts of a substantial survival rate in the event of a nuclear war were pure fantasy. After considering both the immediate effects and the long-term damage of full-scale nuclear warfare, the scientists concluded: "Eventually there might be no human survivors in the Northern Hemisphere. The possibility of the extinction of Homo sapiens cannot be excluded."

A variety of recent scientific studies have predicted that an all-out nuclear war would immediately kill between 300 million and one billion people. But at the Washington meeting, called "The World after Nuclear War," scientists argued that the long-term consequences may be even more serious than the immediate impact. Saul Steiner of Stanford University biologist Paul Ehrlich, one of the organizers of the conference, "The fate of two to three billion people who were not killed immediately—including those in nations far removed from targets—might be even worse."

Ehrlich and the other scientists painted a stark picture of the postwar world. They predicted that hundreds of millions of survivors would be seriously injured with burns, wounds and radiation sickness, but there would be no medical facilities. An enormous cloud of dust would produce 24-hour-a-day darkness for weeks or months. The temperatures throughout inland North America would fall well below freezing, even in summer, and with the destruction of energy supplies there would be no heating fuel for the buildings that had survived the blast. Uncontrolled fires sweeping



Hiroshima mushroom cloud in aftermath: there might be no human survivors

over vast areas would send toxic gases into the air. The destruction of crops and farm animals and contamination of existing food supplies would cause widespread food shortages. As the scientists bluntly concluded, "Most of the human survivors would starve."

Last year Thomas K. Jones, U.S. deputy undersecretary of defense, predicted an 80-per-cent survival rate and full recovery for the United States within four years of a nuclear war. But the scientists in Washington last week concluded that the devastation of the Earth's ecological systems alone "would be enough to destroy civilization, as we know it, in at least the Northern Hemisphere."

Among the many moral obstacles to recovery would be the problems created by temporary darkness. The process of photosynthesis, by which plants convert energy from the sun into nutrients which provide food for animals, depends on sunlight, said Ehrlich. "Without the photosynthetic activities of plants, virtually all animals—including human beings—would cease to exist."

To underscore the horror described at the

Washington conference, North Americans last week also got a rare glimpse of the utter devastation that the atomic bomb inflicted on Hiroshima and Nagasaki at the end of the Second World War. For the first time an American national television, NBC News showed a brief clip from the thousands of feet of film that a team of U.S. cameramen shot in Nagasaki five months after the bombing. U.S. authorities had classified the film as secret, and later as top secret, before they quietly released it to the U.S. National Archives in the early 1980s.

The bombs that the United States dropped on the two Japanese cities in 1945 were only 39 kilotons—roughly one-thirtieth the strength of the world's current nuclear arsenal. Still, the film shows a lifeless landscape of rubble and survivors still suffering from open wounds. Herbert Sussan, now 83, who was one of the cameramen on that assignment, told Marlene's that he was totally unprepared for the destruction he saw in Hiroshima. "It changed my life forever," he said. Sussan was critical of the media for discussing stories of nuclear war with photographs of a mushroom cloud rather than real scenes of human suffering. The brief glimpses of his film and the terrifying images painted at the Washington conference reminded North Americans of the horror that follows the mushroom cloud. ☐



## Slowing the inward flow

By Carol Goss

Every year the Toronto polling company Decima Research asks 1,500 Canadians whether or not they think the federal government should adopt an "open door" immigration policy. And every year Canadians reply with a resounding "no." Decima's latest poll, conducted in September, showed that 88 per cent of Canadians opposed the idea of throwing open the country's doors to job-seeking for-

The Immigration minister offered new Canadians the assurance that they will still be able to bring in their immediate families. The influx of husbands, wives, dependent children, parents and other relatives makes up about 25 per cent of the immigrant population, and Canada has maintained its commitment to family reunification even in times of economic hardship. Next year an estimated 50,000 relatives will join their families in Canada. Thus, the minister confirmed Canada's willingness to take in refugees.

ing the restrictions on selected workers from abroad to protect jobs for Canadians."

Robert's initiative is part of a pattern throughout the Western industrial nations. The United States and Australia, the other two main havens for immigrants, are also tightening their immigration procedures. And in Europe some countries, such as Switzerland and West Germany, have resorted to the more drastic step of forcing "guest workers"—foreigners with temporary work permits—out of their countries.

Furthermore, the government was under pressure from both business and labor to restrict immigration. Said Canadian Labor Congress spokesman Murray Randall: "It is fair neither to prospective immigrants nor to Canadians without jobs to allow very many immigrants into the country." Sam Hingston, president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, told Reuters wire news on Jan. 28 that the country's largest business lobby was looking for a middle course between choking off immigration and opening the floodgates.

Even some of the older, more established immigrant communities, such as the Italians, lauded the summer's plan. "I sympathize with the government," said Lorraine Leone, vice-president of the National Congress of Italian Canadians. "With millions of unemployed, they have to satisfy the demands in society." But many reveal ambiva-

such as the East India, African and Chinese, criticised the role as discriminatory, sexist and disappointing. Ping Jim Chin, secretary of the Chinese Canadian Association, said that the presence of many residents of Hong Kong who were scrambling to get out of the colony before the British lease expires in 1997. And Harjit Hall, executive director of the National Association of Canadians of Origins in India, said that the emphasis on the Indian diaspora in the report is of perspective immigrants in India. The Canadian Council of Churches added its voice to the outcry. Said associate secretary Roger Chan: "I cannot figure out why they want to rub salt in it. It does not make sense." Still, the president of the Canadian Council of Churches, confident that cutbacks would cause a more political problem.



signers. As a result, when Immigration Minister John Roberts announced last week that he was cutting immigration levels by about 10 per cent, he was able to count on broad public support.

Indeed, Roberts was almost unanimously backing from the country's major press blots for his "Canadiana first" approach to jobs. With almost one in nine Canadians out of work, oppressed labor endorsed Ottawa's efforts to keep new competitors out of the job market. And the business community applauded the move on the grounds that fewer immigrants mean fewer potential candidates for the country's crowded welfare and social benefit rolls. Only individual ethnic groups, the church and humanitarian agencies protested Roberts' move.

The government's annual Nov. 3 setting of immigration levels consisted of three separate assessments. First,

from the world's trouble spots. Although the location and intensity of international crises vary from year to year, refugees normally make up about 20 per cent of annual immigration.

Finally, the minister dealt with the group over which the government exercises the most control: independent workers chosen on the basis of their skills and their work history. Along with their families they make up about 25 per cent of total immigration. For the past two years the government has insisted that inflow severely. For 1992, it originally announced that it would allow as many as 25,000 workers from abroad into Canada, then it reduced the level to a maximum of 18,000. Now the government is cutting the level further still for next year, to between 6,000 and 8,000 workers, said Roberts. "Although the economy is improving and the rate of unemployment is down, I am not

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Down at 'Freedom to Measure' gas station: 'pride of victory for the little guy'

## LAW

# A setback for metric

**A**s a early morning fog late last week did little to dampen the spirits of Jack Halpert, a 36-year-old Toronto gas station owner, as he pumped gasoline into a longhauling haul of cars. Last week, in a landmark decision, Ontario provincial court Judge William Ross threw out charges by the federal government that Halpert and another Toronto-area gas station owner, Raymond Christensen, 31, had violated Canadian metric laws by selling gasoline in gallons instead of litres. In a strongly worded two-hour decision, Ross absolved Halpert and Christensen of contravening the Weights and Measures Act and bylawing the units that government officials had placed on their gas pumps. He also ordered the federal government to pay the defendants' legal costs. Citing the "discommodious manner" employed by federal inspectors, Ross ruled that the government's actions violated the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. In addition, he denied charges of the Weights and Measures Act as "no demand of any semblance of decency, fairness and natural justice as to be completely abhorrent to the mind of the court."

The decision may have major implications for all Canadians. Bill Doorn, a Conservative MP from Peterborough, Ont., and an outspoken critic of metrification, welcomed the decision. Said Doorn: "It is great victory for the little guy." In February, Doorn and 26 other Conservatives have bought and begun to operate a gasoline station in

Arkow, Ont., which sells gasoline by the gallon. Among them is Doorn, the ruling says makes it legal for anyone to sell gasoline in gallons, most by the pound and exporting by the yard in Ontario. But there was no such to convert. Canadian retail prices, which have been converting to metric weight scales since 1970, say that they will continue with metric. Tim Carver, vice-president of the Retail Council of Canada, estimates that 30,000 grocery stores across Canada give between \$120 million and \$250 million to convert. He pointed out that if mandatory metric is not carried out by Ottawa, "it will create maximum confusion for the consumer." Added Carver: "Going back is not an option. If you go back, you go back to chaos."

For his part, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau declared that Ottawa's metric policy will remain in force until it is overturned by "the highest court in the land"—the Supreme Court of Canada. Still, late last week Commerce and Consumer Affairs Minister Jerry Breen stated that an appeal would be launched against the Ontario judgment was stifled. Added Gerald MacGillivray, Ottawa's provincial secretary in the Department of Consumer and Services Act will be made in the light of the Charter."

As Ottawa grappled with the future of metric, Toronto's Jack Halpert lifted another war with gasoline measured in old fashioning imperial gallons. Said a spokesman for Halpert: "My long battle is over. I am ecstatic and vindicated."

—SHONA MCKAY in Toronto

## LABOR

# Fair pay for the disabled

**E**very weekday morning 250 mentally handicapped men and women arrive for work at Winnipeg's Aye Industries Inc. They spend their day doing a variety of simple jobs—from assembling board games to packaging telephone books for sale. Their pay ranges from \$1.50 to \$6.00 per day. Aye Industries is one of 650 "sheltered workshops" across the country which pay small allowances to an estimated 25,000 mentally handicapped adults while providing activity and job training. But the workshops are coming under fire increasingly from activists and organizations for the handicapped who demand that the workers should be paid at least the same minimum wage as their nonhandicapped counterparts. For their part, workshop officials argue that minimum wages will make their clients ineligible for vital social services payments, while the higher cost will discourage local businesses from using the cheap working labor force.

The dispute is growing in intensity. In a 246-page report released in October by the National Union of Provincial Government Employees (NUPE) and the Canadian of Protected Organizations of the Handicapped charged that the workshops, most of which are run on a nonprofit basis by community organizations, do little to help their residents to train handicapped people for open employment. Though handicapped people could lose eligibility for social assistance if their earnings increase, former President John Fryer argued that the dignity of earning a good wage is as important as the training and support offered by the workshops. Said Fryer: "If someone is getting minimum wage and that is not enough, they should get some social assistance on a sliding scale."

James Deaken, chief development officer of Disabled People's International, charged that the workshops are "conservatively abusive and exploitative." Said Deaken: "Right now it is a cheap way for a lot of the private sector to get dirty paperwork done. Why bother to pay more when you can get it done by people who work for a nickel an hour?"

According to NUPE's researcher Derek Page, workshops can legally pay disabled people less than minimum wage in every province except Quebec, where the rate is \$4 per hour. In Manitoba a special permit from the minister of la-



"Habitat Driving The Shigh" by Knapp

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be needed to authorize a wage of less than the minimum \$4 per hour. But in practice the decision on the wages to be paid to workers in workshops is left to social workers.

Workshop managers argue that the payment of a minimum wage may not be in the best interests of the handicapped. According to Dennis Sdrisk, executive director of the Canadian Council of Rehabilitation Workshops, businesses in Quebec that are required to pay the minimum wage for workshop labour only want to employ slightly handicapped workers. The result is that more profoundly injured clients, who may be in greater need of the sheltered workshop services, are forced out. Assistant Robert Caplaine, director of integration at L'Office de Personnes Handicapées de Québec: "When [the workshops] experience financial problems, they try to compensate by hiring people who are more productive."

Workshop officials are not totally opposed to a minimum wage payment. Last week the Canadian Council of Rehabilitation Workshops argued to a brief to the Special Parliamentary Committee on the Disabled and the Handicapped in Ottawa that workshops which provide employment would be able to pay a minimum wage if governments restored the funding arrangements. Currently, workshops are financed primarily by the provinces, with the federal government making an amount of as much as 50 per cent of the provincial share in most instances. The council argues that the federal government should be the funding agent. "Employment programs are 100-per-cent federally funded, therefore it should be a federal responsibility like it is for everyone else in the country."

All sides acknowledge the complexity of the problem. Andrew LeBlond, director of the bureau on rehabilitation for Health and Welfare Canada, described it as "one of those issues where everyone is right and everyone is wrong." He added, "Most of the workshops are in a deficit all year. If you are saying 'pay a wage,' you are really saying 'increase your deficit.'"

Still, these pushing for workshop reform may have to wait until 1985 for fundamental changes. A coalition of groups representing the handicapped successfully lobbied the federal government during the constitutional debate from November, 1980, to February, 1981, to include protection for disabled persons in subsection 30(1) of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. But that section does not come into force until June, 1985. Said Derksen: "The whole ball will begin to rotate only when we have legislative equal employment rights for disabled people."

—DAVID SELIGER in Toronto.



Cardinal (left), Muro, a dramatic development in the debate over native rights

## NATIVE PEOPLE

# A manifesto for self-rule

**A**s federal and provincial delegates gathered in Ottawa last week to discuss an agenda for a first ministers conference on aboriginal rights next March, the swirling news broke. The Canadian Press reported that a leaked Commons committee document recommended self-government for Indians, the dismantling of the 1877-year-old Indian Act and the abolition of the department of Indian affairs.

The report represented a dramatic new development in the deepening and often bitter dispute between Indians and governments over the scope of aboriginal rights in the Canadian Constitution. The 15-member all-party Commons committee, which spent more than a year travelling across the country to gather compelling human accounts of deprivations as Indian reserves had reached a unanimous verdict in its 269-page document, the committee delivered a damning indictment of the "handcuffed" Indian Act. It recommended the committee's recommendations would give Canada's 225,000 status Indians greater rights than any other aboriginal people in the Western world. The plan was so explosive that the committee tabled its report two weeks early after the 19-day dispute.

The issue of self-government for Indians is a concept that triggers emotional reactions in both the Indian and white communities. As a result, the fed-

eral government is likely to approach the recommendations with care. For his part, Indian Affairs Minister John Munro indicated last week that he would not oppose the committee's proposals. The committee made a number of sweeping recommendations based on testimony from 347 witnesses at 89 meetings. One of the most important was the suggestion that 323 Indian bands should form a "third order" of government in Canada along with the federal and provincial levels. Among the proposals for self-government bands should make land control over reserve land and resources, and any non-Indian money into reserve land would be governed by Indian laws.

Indian self-government would first require a constitutional amendment, and that would need provincial backing, too. So far, such support remains in doubt. Said Deputy Minister, the Saskatchewan minister responsible for native affairs. "The idea of creating a third order of government poses all kinds of questions." Indian leaders were cautious about the ultimate fate of the proposals. Said Harold Cardinal, Prairie region vice-president of the nationwide Assembly of First Nations: "We are not breaking out the champagne yet." —DALE KILLEN in Regina

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### HISTORY

## A celebration of heroism

Canadians have traditionally hesitated to indulge in hero worship. The late conservative politician Marshall McLuhan once called his fellow Canadians "the people who learned to live without the held accounts of the national ego-trippers of other lands." But a small band of rebels at the National Library of Canada in Ottawa has decided to challenge that prejudice by building, using a collection of artifacts ranging from Laura Secord's lace bonnet to Billy Bishop's Royal Air Force uniform, the library has set out to prove that Canadians have always had greatness in their midst. They simply need some prodding to recognize it.

The exhibition, *Heroes of Love and War*, which runs until Jan. 26, is much bolder in concept than its execution. It consists mostly of books, old photographs and yellowed manuscripts. The entire display is nestled in an exhibition hall the size of three average living rooms and costs a modest \$30,000 to mount. For a government bombarded daily with damning visual images on everything from steel boxes to television screens, *Heroes of Love and War* may seem as dated as its rather quaint title. But to those willing to accept the library's invitation to "participate in the mythmaking process," the exhibition injects a new ingredient into Canadian history exhibitions.

One exhibit tells, with a sense of drama, long missing from dusty grade-school histories, how Laura Secord slipped out of her Quakerism, Upper Canada, home before dawn in 1813, to

warn the British that the Americans were planning a surprise attack at Beaver Dam. Leaving her five children and her disabled husband behind, she covered 38 km of swampy wilderness behind enemy lines, the well-placed reads. There is Canada's answer to the legendary U.S. patriot Paul Revere.

Canada has a real-life match for Paul Revere, too: Louis Cyr, who is reputed to have lifted 4,371 lb all at once one day in 1850, harnessed a horse to each arm on a wagon and held them to a spindrift as they pulled in either direction. A lifetime wood carving of the gargantuan strongman, earning two known lifts in his life.

*Heroes of Love and War* is a significant departure for the National Library. Its previous exhibitions have featured obscure Canadian musicians, little-known writers and poets, and rare documents. The project developed from a search three years ago of the Public Archives, in the same building as the National Library. "There was an overwhelming amount of information," says exhibition co-ordinator Andrea Purdy. "It came as a bit of a revelation." Still, many Canadians share scholar Northing Fry's opinion that there is a certain endearing restraint to "a country that has manifested a great deal of courage but has never responded with much warmth to charismatic leadership." The small but ambitious exhibition at the National Library is unlikely to alter that deeply Canadian character trait.

—CAROL GOAR in Ottawa.

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## THEATRE

# Ruthlessness at the top



David and Gleeson: authoritative performance in an understated play

**TOWER**  
By Lawrence Jeffrey  
Directed by Bob White

**T**ower, at Toronto's Tarragon Theatre, is a faint wailing desperately in need of dramatic muscle. After an intriguing debut last year with Gina, Toronto playwright Lawrence Jeffrey has further refined his terse, elliptical style without confronting and exploring the vital mysteries implicit in his story. Tower needs, through revision, and Jeffrey should not consider his play finished just because it has reached the stage.

"It'll be working late at the office dear" would be a suitable salutation for Tower. Deconstruction to the job has left Paul (David Gleeson) with a broken house and facilitated the marriage of Alex (David Mann) and Janice (Marion Offenberg). The two men are partners with Richard (Donald Dume), a midclass business fixer whose private life the playwright annoyingly conceals: putting golf balls in his opponent's office toilet seems to be his only pastime. When told Alex's son David (Gregory Edwards) and Paul ask Richard to lend them money, he seizes the chance to take sole control of the company, forcing Alex into early retirement and death. He also compels David to work for him, but within days his new employee implacably gains the upper hand. Ultimately, Richard's victory literally kills to ashes what Janice buries. Alex's cremated remains in his face.

Jeffrey's cryptic dialogue, with its anapaests and pauses, is too close to the style of Harold Pinter for his own good. But, unlike Pinter, Jeffrey only hints at the demons lurking beneath the lines without coaxing them in the tangled rituals of speech and action. On the surface, the dramatic confrontation between Richard and Janice suggests that Tower's about money and love, but it is in fact about fathers and sons. "I am not your father," Richard tells David, but spiritually they are his, and David betrays him. Jeffrey's male characters are morally weak and devious, while the women are pure and hapless, condemned for no apparent reason to the chaotic mothering of sons who claw their way up the towers of corporate finance.

Tower contains these suggestive themes in embryo, but they quickly dissolve in the pace-destroying scene changes that crowd the episodic script. Still, Reginald Brinkley's costumes and spare set and Harry Peckham's hard lighting evoke an unsettling atmosphere of alienation and decay. Working with few textual clues, director Bob White has failed to elicit a coherent playing style from the cast, although veterans David, Gleeson and Mann deliver authoritative individual performances. Experienced sets have been to fill in the emotional gaps in a playwright's text, but Tower's foundations need major repairs to keep Jeffrey's skeletal structure from collapsing.

—MARK GRANTWICK

## WILDLIFE

# The troubled herdsman

**E**arly this century, hunter-gathering in the Mackenzie Delta region of the western Arctic had almost wiped out the local caribou population. Because the Inuit people faced starvation, the federal government in 1918 created a royal commission to investigate the possibility of establishing reindeer and moose industries in the Canadian Arctic and subarctic regions. Canadian agents subsequently bought a reindeer herd from the Alaskan government and in the space of 1938, after a 1,500-km trek that took five years, 2,000 reindeer arrived in the eastern delta area, providing a source of food meat to the local population. The herd, which passed into private hands in the 1970s, has thrived, increasing in size to 15,000 animals. But now its owner, Inuit entrepreneur William Nanaogalak, is encountering opposition from environmentalists and a native organization as he attempts to expand his business.

Nanaogalak purchased the herd, along with rights to a 17,000-square-km reserve of Crown land on the northwest of the Mackenzie, in 1976 for an undervalued price. The first few years in the business were difficult, says his financial adviser, Douglas Billingsley. But the company, Canadian Reindeer Ltd., eventually developed profitable slaughtering and marketing techniques and now spends \$400,000 a year on goods, wages and services in the communities of Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk. The company opened markets for reindeer antlers in Japan, Taiwan and South Korea, where the horns are processed for use in medicines and as an aphrodisiac. Inuit use the leg skins to make mukluks, and Nanaogalak sells reindeer meat locally at about 85 cents a pound. Inuit consider the heads and tongues to be delicacies, and even eyes and steers find a market.

Last month Nanaogalak and Billingsley appeared before the Mackenzie royal commission on the economy when it held hearings in Inuvik. The two men promised evidence as a valuable renewable resource that contributes to the northern economy. They also said they needed access to more land so they could increase their stock and sell herds of about 5,000 animals starting in 1985. But even with the present size of the herd, there is tension between Nanaogalak and local people who have caribou hunting rights as part of the reserve. Territorial wildlife biologists are worried that a larger reindeer herd could displace the remaining caribou abso-

lutely in grazing areas.

On another front, Nanaogalak is even more squarely pitted against his own people. Although he gained rights to the reserve along with the herd, the federal government has also negotiated a land-use agreement in principle with the Committee for Original Peoples' Ex-

citement (COPE). Which would grant ownership of almost a third of the reserve to COPE. For its part, COPE is hoping to settle the disagreement through a lease arrangement with Nanaogalak, but so far the original entrepreneur has refused to do anything with the federal government. Until the three sides straighten out the land ownership issue, expansion plans for the herd will have to wait. But as Billingsley noted, "It appears the government is moving toward giving the land away twice."

—SANDRA SCHUCHTTE  
in Yellowknife

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# Fashion and good cheer

## COLOR BY NUMBERS

Culture Club  
(Virgin/PolyGram)

With his predilection for ethnic fashion and gender transgression, Culture Club's lead singer, Roy George, has received as much attention that should his music follow, nobody would notice. Clearly, Culture Club's obscure international record sales—its debut album was the first since The Beatles to generate three Top 10 singles—were phenomenal enough to command the coverage. Yet the music was strong enough to deserve the popularity. Known to be clever was an enigmatic mix of musical styles, ranging from the gentle reggae beat of *Do You Really Want to Hurt Me?* to the spirited rhythms of *I'm Tumble 4 Ya*. Although the 10 new tunes on *Colour by Numbers* are more American than Caribbean, what makes the band's second album so delightful is not only the group's obvious love of 1960s Motown music but the amazingly rich quality of George's voice. On *Cherish the Poems of Me*, a peppy song reminiscent of Ste-



George: well-deserved popularity

vie Warden's *Uptight* (Eurodisc/Atlantic), George's singing is thick with emotion. His voice dips and dives confidently on *That's the Way (I'm Only Trying to Help You)*, a gospel-style ballad with simple piano accompaniment. And *Black Money* recalls Smokey Robinson's soul ballads as George sings, "When you love someone, you've got money to burn." At the same time *After My Mind* will prove irresistible as the dance floor. The cheerfulness and freshness of *Colour by Numbers* should win even more fans to Culture Club's musical cause.

## WEAPONS

Weapon  
Trade  
(True North/Cos)

Rough Trade is one band that has never missed its words. Over the years, singer Gordon Pope has veined her way through explicit songs about masturbation, teenage sex and transgression. Unabashed sexuality still dominates Weapons, including the cover collage of improperly identified anatomical parts. The title track tells how the war between the sexes rages with an arsenal of "teeth and blood." And primal needs and urges are recurring themes on songs of jealousy (*Territorial*) and sheer lust (*Spontaneous Love and Desire*). Having thrown down the gauntlet, Pope

then shows a glimpse of vulnerability on the touching ballad *Soft Core*, with Kevin Staples at the piano. On most tracks, Rough Trade's sound is perfectly suited to urban dance clubs with its witty, earthy edge. The support of Nona Hendryx and Lisa del Bello as backup vocals adds to a formidable arsenal.

## TALENTS

Spooos  
(Ready/A & M)

After cutting their teeth on synthesizers and a rhythm machine, the first young musicians from Birmingham, Ont., who make up Spooos are quickly maturing into a pop group with promise. While two earlier albums received recognition for leader Gordon Dege's single arrangements and hopeful outlook, the music at times had a noticeable quality reminiscent of early 1970s pop. Producer Nita Rodgers (Chic, David Bowie) has guided Spooos away from such stylistic clichés and has taught them to accentuate the bass of Sandy Horne and the drums of Derrick Ross. In doing so, Rodgers has intensified Rob Proulx's synthesizers into a more textured sound. The musical structure has improved, but many of Spooos' lyrics lack substance. Still, there are encouraging signs from such distinctive pop tunes as *Old Emotions* and the moodier *Ghost World*. On *World*, Rodgers tastefully strengthens the prevailing voices of Horne and Dege against less instrumental backing. Spooos, now pointed in the right direction, only has to take more imaginative steps.

## LABOUR OF LOVE

Chase  
(CBS/PolyGram)

Like vintage missionaries seeking converts, the eight members of Chase, a multidisciplinary band from Birmingham, England, saw reggae music as the word and spreading its popularity as their duty. Having succeeded with their own name, from *Present Arms* to the recent *Chase*, the group now pays tribute to the reggae music of the late 1960s and early 1970s. The newer versions of Jimmy Cliff's *Many Rivers to Cross* and The Shabones' *Journey Through the Heart* are faithful to the music's best, but Chase's horn section, electronics and vocal styles add welcome new flavors to the classics. Singer Ali Campbell's high-pitched roars carry the lively rhythms of Noel Harrison's *Red Red Wine*, while Chase's percussion groups an up-tempo version of The Wallers' hit *Keep on Moving*. Although few of the tracks on Chase's first collection are widely known, they capture the spirit of a time when reggae's subjective beat was first being felt.

—MICHAEL JENNINGS

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## Life before man

The image in brown shale depicts an astonishing detail: an animal with slow-like appendages protruding from the head rather than the body. It has a large paddle tail and stabilizer flaps on its side behind the head. Paleontologist Desmond Collins looks closely at the newly uncovered fossil, a previously unknown form of animal life which he and his team have nicknamed "Santa Clara" Condolite Collins. "This obviously is a predator with a rather well-developed set of claws which were around presumably eating the smaller crustaceans."

At their office in the Royal Ontario Museum (ROM) in Toronto, Collins and two colleagues are sorting through roughly 800 high-quality fossil specimens which they dug from a shale formation near Field, B.C., in Yoho National Park during the summer. They traded at least three, and possibly as many as six, previous trilobite and animal fossils, and the find has attracted new scientific interest in an area that has been known since 1909 to be rich in fossils. In that year the secretary of the

Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., Charles Doolittle Walcott, was on a field trip in the Rockies when he stumbled over a piece of fossil-bearing shale. In a letter to a Toronto colleague, dated Nov. 27, 1909, Walcott wrote that he had spent "a few days collecting in the vicinity of Field and found

***What makes the find of previously unknown life forms remarkable is that its preservation is so sound***

some very interesting things." These turned out to be the first indications of one of the most productive troves of marine invertebrate specimens from early Paleozoic times found anywhere in the world. A series of catastrophic conditions half a billion years ago had preserved the soft-bodied sea animals in unusual detail.

Walcott himself returned for successful searches early in the century, and other scientists uncovered valuable Paleozoic-age fossils over the following years. But now paleontologists have been probing the site with special vigor for new information for the past three years, and this summer Collins and his team struck it rich. At the 7,000-ft. level of Mount Stephen, just outside of Field, they recovered remarkable specimens from an even earlier era, possibly 200,000 or 300,000 years older than previously discovered fossils. Said Collins, "It is not uncommon for paleontologists to describe new species. What makes this find remarkable is that the preservation is so good."

In all, the ROM team found 15 new sites in the Field area requiring further study, but Collins doubts that any will be as good as the Mount Stephen site. As he settles down to the task of sorting and classifying his summer finds, Collins is already planning to return to the site next year. "We are now starting to put together an idea of how all these populations lived together," he said. After spending more than half a billion years petrified in shale, the four-inch-long Santa Clara is helping 20th-century man unlock the mysteries of the evolution of life on earth.

—Gordon Linton  
in Calgary

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# TECHNOLOGY

## A voice for the speechless



Baum and Schenemann: driving robotic voices speak for those who cannot

Michael Baum enjoys talking. In conversations, he favors sharp repartees, word games and puns. But until a few months ago he was denied the pleasure of a good conversation. Baum, 54, is one of thousands of adults who, for a variety of reasons, are unable to speak naturally. Now, as a result of an imaginative project at Toronto's Wellesley Hospital Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Baum, who is deaf and cerebral pained, communicates through the synthesized "voice" of an Apple II home computer. By manipulating a keyboard, he directs a mechanical voice box to speak for him. "It is easy," he said. "And it is a lot of fun."

Baum is part of a small group of handicapped young adults aged 18 to 30 who have participated in a new pilot project called ACCESS—Service Preparing the Evaluation of Equipment for the Communicatively Handicapped. ACCESS evaluates potential clients and, based on educational level, intellectual and physical capacities, "prescribes" a communication aid for them. ACCESS is one of the first programs of its kind in Canada to work with nonverbal adults and, according to research kinesiologist Susan Schenemann, it may be available to the general population in six months. Rüdiger Schenemann, "We are looking at all groups of adults who are communicationally handicapped—the cerebral pained, people who have had laryngectomies, stroke patients—and the services covered by medical insurance." Added Clarence Meyers, executive director of the Ontario Federation for the

Cerebral Pained. "Our most accurate estimates indicate that there are more than 38,000 people with cerebral palsy in Ontario, and about 10 per cent of that group—or 4,000—would be nonverbal."

Baum types out words on the computer with one hand quickly, but other nonverbal adults find the computer frustratingly slow. Jan Toney, 22, cannot use her hands and must laboriously press out each letter with a stick attached to her head. Schenemann is hoping to develop programs in which each keyboard letter will stand for an idea or thought. By combining a few letters, Toney would be able to say what she wants without the effort of spelling each word.

The ACCESS team also prescribes "voices" for Toney and Baum and trains them on computers but they cannot provide personal machines, and so far Ontario government funding is not available for communication aids for the handicapped. Schenemann hopes that such government money becomes available, service clubs and charitable organizations will pick up the costs of ACCESS aids. At the same time, Israeli-born Baum is attending school to improve his English. While in class, he uses a small electronic typewriter called a communications which prints his questions and answers on a strip of paper the size of an adding machine tape. As Baum demonstrates the communications, he takes it aside and reaches for the computer. "What I need," the robotic voice-dresses, "is a communications with a voice." —MARGARET CLARKSON in Toronto.

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## Guardian of the seeds

By Andrew Nikiforuk

When he travelled through Africa and Asia in 1976, Patrick Mooney met many farmers who longed for their old seeds because they outperformed the new high-yielding varieties imported from the West. But because the seeds had been crossbred with the plants, the old varieties were gone forever. Mooney's African encounters prompted him to launch a highly controversial on-man campaign aimed at major seed corporations. He set out to prove that seed patent legislation in the developed world, multinational corporations and the genetic manipulation and creation of new seeds were the major causes of the erosion of the vast variety of the world's seed stock. The persistence of the Brandon, Man, high school dropout, a self-taught agricultural researcher, has earned him both bitter attacks from seed companies, which charge that his research is sloppy, and his conscience alarms, and credit as a major force behind this month's conference of the

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on the politics of seed breeding.

Mooney's crusade began in 1979 with the publication of his controversial book, *Seeds of the Earth*, which the federal government's Canadian International Development Agency financed. He argued that the 16th-century seed breeding during the so-called Green Revolution had displaced and destroyed traditional and wild plant varieties in the Third World. Seed patent legislation in the developed world, he added, had limited that resource base even more by enabling huge agribusinesses to take over the industry and monopolize seed markets. And he disagreed with seed companies that regarded patents as necessary tools of commerce. Said Mooney: "We are not talking about some leafy Thomas Edison in his basement. We are talking about corporations like Uppin, Cargill, Sandoz and Shell Oil." In the past 10 years 600 seed companies throughout the world have been taken over by multinational corporations, a trend that Mooney warns may

lead to the production of pesticides, fertilizers and seeds all under one roof. Mooney conducted his research through the years with a deft detailing style and a deft use of the media. Said Wilfred Bradnock, director of Agriculture Canada's seed division, who disagrees with most of Mooney's arguments: "He has been extremely effective. He can draw almost any information from his memory and he very persuasive." But Mooney's arguments under the seed establishment. Its spokesmen say that he was a factor in the death of seed patent legislation in Brazil, India and Norway. Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan, who saw Canada's own legislation die on the order paper in the House of Commons this year, accused Mooney of "creating fear and distrust on erroneous information."

Other attacks have been less gentlemanly. A year after the publication of *Seeds of the Earth*, European seed companies openly circulated an anonymous and exhaustive critique of his book to their staff and eventually to the public. The pamphlet questioned Mooney's research by citing a "massive number" of errors and called Mooney a journalist (which he is not).

Most of Mooney's critics acknowledge that the world's stock of primitives and traditional seed has diminished. But



Mooney, allegations that the world's vast variety of seed stocks are being destroyed

they insist that there is no cause for alarm. Said Agriculture Canada's Bradnock: "What Mooney does not acknowledge is that, long before he thought about it, people started collecting. There are good collections around the world, and the material is being preserved by scientists." Bradnock also dismisses Mooney's fears about the role of multinationals in the seed industry,

saying, "I do not know of anybody who studies the matter who agrees with Mooney's thesis." Paul King, president of the Canadian Seed Trade Association, also questioned Mooney's economic analysis but echoed the sentiments of many critics by adding, "The issue had to be debated, and he brought it to the forefront."

Mooney's ideas have had an underla-

ble effect, especially among less developed nations in the Third World. One measure of his impact will be the FAO's biennial conference in Rome Nov. 5 to 24. The Mexican government, acting on Mooney's recommendations in a 1983 special report, looked to have the seed question placed on the agenda. The next on-again off-again topic is a proposal for new or alternative international facilities to protect and conserve plant genes. Latin American countries specifically want the UN to take over the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, an international industry-government group now entrusted with the job. The Mexicans are also calling for an internationally binding convention against such "barriers" to the free exchange of plant genes as seed patent legislation. Fierce debate is expected over Third World delegates' demands that multinationals, not just governments, should be included in any agreement to ensure the free flow of breeding material. Large companies now control major banks of genes of such commercially valuable plants as tea, rubber and new hybrid plant strains. And because Mooney has neither seed bank, based on a report that he completed for the Swedish government, planned for early next year, it weakens that seed bank as the seed issue is likely to blow away. ☐

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### LINGUISTICS

## A museum of dead words

After 34 years of agonistic travelling through the villages along the hazy South Shore of Nova Scotia, English professor Lewis Poter of Montreal's Concordia University has found long-forgotten words and phrases that have survived since Renaissance times. Other researchers have traced the linguistic roots of Atlantic Canada to New England and the British Isles, but Poter has taken it further. He has shown that the Maritimes are a refuge for rare Elizabethan expressions.

Twelve years ago Poter bought a farmhouse in Shelburne county, about 114 km east of Yarmouth, and quickly became interested in the unorthodox vernacular of his neighbors. Poter cites an incident in which Nova Scotia novelist Thomas Haddrell was planting rose bushes when his neighbor greeted him with "I see you're making a pleasant." The 13-volume Oxford English Dictionary (1929) defines a pleasant as "pleasant ground, secluded part of a garden." The first recorded use of the word was in 1585. At Cape Sable Island, the southernmost part of Nova Scotia, a driver yelled to his friend to "throw anotheroulder" of snow to clear his windshield. The 1600s saw people use the word louder in the early 1700s to signify "a heavy blow, to beat or to hurt with violence on something."

Poter has written a 72-page South Shore phrase book, which Lunenburg Press of Lunenburg, N.S., published this year. Among the lexicographic oddities he has assembled:

- Tire—used as early as 1485 to describe a cotton cover worn to protect a dress.
- Hfere—to stop Used in the early 15th century but replaced by the word "where" by the 16th century.

In some respects, language has stood still in Nova Scotia. In explaining that fact, Poter cites Harvard University historian Louis Hartz's 1962 theory that European cultures and their language lapse into immobility when buried around into new soil. The phrase "Poter was in pretty fine in the isolation of the South Shore villages."

The Concordia professor plans to travel to other parts of Atlantic Canada to assemble a comprehensive guide to the area's unusual idiom. Says one of his South Shore neighbors, "That's bound to be a good job of work."

—DAVID HILLMAN in London

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## MEDICINE

# Replacing the skeleton bone by bone

By Patricia Hlueky

Until a few decades ago, parts of the human skeleton were irreplaceable. But now, due to an astonishing array of surgical techniques and implant devices, orthopedic and plastic surgeons are replacing and rebuilding many skeletal parts. Each year North American doctors implant more than 135,000 artificial joints, from the shoulders to the toes, although hips are by far the most common and successful implants. What is more, surgeons are developing more sophisticated techniques for grafting bone. The technology is advancing at such a rate that some surgeons predict the recovery prospects for future implant recipients will increase by 100 per cent in as little as two years. Said Dr. Jo Miller, orthopedic surgeon-in-chief at The Montreal General Hospital and head of orthopedic surgery at McGill University: "Advances in techniques have been so dramatic that, by comparison, the techniques used five years ago are completely unacceptable."

In addition to advances in the design and implantation techniques of artificial joints, some of which are now constructed with a porous surface so that the patient's bone actually grows into them, scientists continue to work on an alternative to human bone for reconstructive surgery. The Minneapolis Mining and Cement Co. in Tokyo announced in September that it had developed an artificial bone almost identical in composition to human bone. Minneapolis scientists have implanted the bone-like substance, called ceramic, in more than 100 animals and they believe that they will use the material on humans within two years.

Until then, another recent discovery—a porous coating for joints—may fill the gap. Up to 10 per cent of patients with artificial hips have experienced a loosening of the joints, a condition which sometimes requires a second, more risky and complex implant operation. As a result, surgeons have been reluctant to use implants for patients who would get a particularly great stress on them, such as obese people or active patients under 50. But the new artificial joints with a porous coating may be the solution for these patients, said University of Toronto biomedical scientist Robert Miller, who developed the concept. Miller's design involves coating the surfaces of implants where they are fastened to bone

with a multiple layer of thousands of tiny metal balls. The porous surface allows the patient's bone, which has been cut to size for the implant, to grow into the device, forming such a strong bond that cement is unnecessary. Until porous-coated implants are a proven alternative, surgeons such as Miller are con-



Miller stronger joints and scaffolds

not January. "I'm able to walk," said McKenna, who needed a cane for walking before her surgery. "Had it been glass, I would have had to coast every step."

There have been numerous other advances in implants in the past decades. Dr. Charles Scriver, an orthopedic surgeon and acting head of the department of surgery at Queen's University in Kingston, said that computer analysis of joint X-rays has led to a better understanding of dimensions and geometry, and, as a result, to better designs for implants. Scriver, who is part of a team involving engineers and design technologists, said his group has used computer analysis to develop an elbow replacement "that is superior to any on the market today."

Other surgeons are optimistic that the future lies in bone grafts, especially for younger, more active patients who may require a joint implant. "We feel we are on the frontier," said Dr. Norman Schuchter, director of orthopedic research at the University of Calgary and one of the few Canadians doing pioneering work in bone and cartilage grafts. "There is nothing better biologically than human tissue," he declared. Such grafts can come from one or other "acceptable" bones in the patient's body if, from other patients whose bones are removed or from cadavers, in which case they are called allografts. Surgeons perform allografts on young patients who have had tumors or accidents that have destroyed their joints. The transplanted bone becomes a sort of scaffold over which the patient's own bone grows. Often these grafts spare the patient stiffness of the joint or even amputation. Dr. Allan Gross, chief of the combined orthopedic units at Toronto General and Mount Sinai hospitals, performs about 20 allografts a year—more than anyone else in Canada. Gross's work is unique because he uses fresh rather than frozen bone tissue, and 70 per cent of his operations have been successful. Said Gross: "The results are providing a viable alternative to implants."

As surgeons continue to refine bone graft techniques, progress in the development of a biologic substitute may one day make their job easier. To Gross and other researchers, an artificial bone that was biologically acceptable and worked well as a natural bone scaffold would be invaluable. Added Gross: "With artificial bone, you could have it ready on the shelf."

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with a Pontiac or Buick Station Wagon or GMC Light-Duty Truck or Van



**PONTIAC 2000 SUNBIRD.** World class quality, first class features in two front-wheel drive subcompact wagons. Towing up to 450 kg (1000 lbs)

| NUMBER OF PASSENGERS | MAXIMUM LEAD DIMENSIONS** | STANDARD AND AVAILABLE ENGINES |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| S-5                  | H 861<br>W 944<br>L 1709  | IN 30.3<br>30.2<br>67.3        |
|                      |                           | 2.0L 4-cyl.                    |

MAXIMUM CARGO CAPACITY\* 1025 lbs (464 kg) (1)



**PONTIAC 6000.** Advanced technology and superb quality in two all-new front-wheel drive mid-size wagons. Towing up to 900 kg (2000 lbs)

| NUMBER OF PASSENGERS | MAXIMUM LEAD DIMENSIONS** | STANDARD AND AVAILABLE ENGINES                |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---|
| S-6                  | H 880<br>W 1130<br>L 1911 | IN 31.6<br>44.5<br>75.3                       |
| A-8                  |                           | S-2 3L 4-cyl<br>A-2 3L V6<br>A-4 3L V6 Diesel |

MAXIMUM CARGO CAPACITY\* 2100 lbs (954 kg) (1)



**PONTIAC PARISIENNE.** Full-size accommodation in a rear-wheel-drive, three-seat, station wagon. Towing up to 2250 kg (5000 lbs)

| NUMBER OF PASSENGERS | MAXIMUM LEAD DIMENSIONS** | STANDARD AND AVAILABLE ENGINES |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| S-8                  | H 754<br>W 1224<br>L 2190 | IN 29.7<br>48.2<br>90.2        |
|                      |                           | S-5 3L V6<br>A-5 3L V6 Diesel  |

MAXIMUM CARGO CAPACITY\* 3490 lbs (1583 kg) (1)



**GMC S-15 JIMMY.** Fun and freedom in a popular two- or four-wheel drive compact truck. Towing up to 2250 kg (5000 lbs)

| NUMBER OF PASSENGERS | MAXIMUM LEAD DIMENSIONS** | STANDARD AND AVAILABLE ENGINES |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| S-2                  | H 825<br>W 1206<br>L 1742 | IN 32.5<br>47.5<br>64.6        |
| A-4                  |                           | S-2 3L V6<br>A-2 3L GMC 4-cyl  |

MAXIMUM CARGO CAPACITY\* 1300 lbs (590 kg) (1)



**GMC JIMMY.** Classic full-size fun machine, a proven performer in four-wheel drive. Towing up to 2700 kg (6000 lbs)

| NUMBER OF PASSENGERS | MAXIMUM LEAD DIMENSIONS** | STANDARD AND AVAILABLE ENGINES |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| S-2                  | H 952<br>W 1270<br>L 1946 | IN 37.5<br>50.0<br>76.6        |
| A-4                  |                           | S-5 3L V6<br>A-5 3L V6 Diesel  |

MAXIMUM CARGO CAPACITY\* 2640 lbs (1197 kg) (1)



**BUICK SKYHAWK.** High tech and high quality in two front-wheel-drive subcompact wagons. Towing up to 450 kg (1000 lbs)

| NUMBER OF PASSENGERS | MAXIMUM LEAD DIMENSIONS** | STANDARD AND AVAILABLE ENGINES |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| S-5                  | H 846<br>W 944<br>L 1789  | IN 33.3<br>37.2<br>67.3        |
|                      |                           | 2.0L 4-cyl.                    |

MAXIMUM CARGO CAPACITY\* 1025 lbs (464 kg) (1)



**BUICK CENTURY ESTATE.** Newest front-wheel-drive Buicks. Quality, comfort in two mid-size wagons. Towing up to 900 kg (2000 lbs)

| NUMBER OF PASSENGERS | MAXIMUM LEAD DIMENSIONS** | STANDARD AND AVAILABLE ENGINES                |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---|
| S-5                  | H 825<br>W 1130<br>L 1904 | IN 31.6<br>44.5<br>75.3                       |
| A-8                  |                           | S-2 3L 4-cyl<br>A-2 3L V6<br>A-4 3L V6 Diesel |

MAXIMUM CARGO CAPACITY\* 2100 lbs (954 kg) (1)



**BUICK ELECTRA ESTATE.** Ultimate Buick elegance in a rear-wheel-drive, full-size wagon. Towing up to 2250 kg (5000 lbs)

| NUMBER OF PASSENGERS | MAXIMUM LEAD DIMENSIONS** | STANDARD AND AVAILABLE ENGINES |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| S-5                  | H 753<br>W 1224<br>L 2290 | IN 29.7<br>48.2<br>90.2        |
| A-8                  |                           | S-5 3L V6<br>A-5 3L V6 Diesel  |

MAXIMUM CARGO CAPACITY\* 2950 lbs (1338 kg) (1)



**GMC SUBURBAN.** Maximum comfort and convenience with durability. Towing up to 4275 kg (9500 lbs)

| NUMBER OF PASSENGERS | MAXIMUM LEAD DIMENSIONS** | STANDARD AND AVAILABLE ENGINES             |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--|
| S-5                  | H 940<br>W 1878<br>L 2819 | IN 37.0<br>50.0<br>114.6                   |
| A-9                  |                           | S-5 3L V6<br>A-5 3L V6<br>A-6 3L V6 Diesel |

MAXIMUM CARGO CAPACITY\* 4082 lbs (1851 kg) (1)



**GMC RALLY.** GMC's ultimate people carrier. Now available with new swing-out side doors. Towing up to 3150 kg (7000 lbs)

| NUMBER OF PASSENGERS | MAXIMUM LEAD DIMENSIONS**  | STANDARD AND AVAILABLE ENGINES                |
|----------------------|----------------------------|---|
| S-5                  | H 1365<br>W 1380<br>L 3338 | IN 53.9<br>53.5<br>126.5                      |
| A-12                 |                            | S-4 3L 5-cyl<br>A-5 3L V6<br>A-6 3L V6 Diesel |

MAXIMUM CARGO CAPACITY\* 5205 lbs (2365 kg) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100) (101) (102) (103) (104) (105) (106) (107) (108) (109) (110) (111) (112) (113) (114) (115) (116) (117) (118) (119) (120) (121) (122) (123) (124) (125) (126) (127) (128) (129) (130) (131) (132) (133) (134) (135) (136) (137) (138) (139) (140) (141) (142) (143) (144) (145) (146) (147) (148) (149) (150) (151) (152) (153) (154) (155) (156) (157) (158) (159) (160) (161) (162) (163) (164) (165) (166) (167) (168) (169) (170) (171) (172) (173) (174) (175) (176) (177) 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Armitage in sleep laboratory; dreams in flash film of the brain

## BEHAVIOR

# What dreams are made of

By Margaret Carmen

**D**reams are the mysterious messages from the mind that prophets and psychiatrists alike have used to interpret the future or probe the psyche. Now Nobel-prizewinning scientist Francis Crick of La Jolla, Calif., who discovered the genetic blueprint known as DNA, and mathematician Graeme Mitchison of the Kenneth Crick Laboratory in Cambridge, England, have proposed that dreams are fresh lines for the brain and hold no mystical properties whatever. Instead, the two men theorize in a recent issue of *Nature* magazine that the act of dreaming merely cranks out extraneous information and memories, a process they call "defusing." Contrary to traditional theories, particularly those of Sigmund Freud, who believed that dreams were safety valves which solved subconscious conflicts, the scientists boldly state, "We dream in order to forget." If they are correct, the new interpretation of dreams could shed new light on such behavioral disorders as schizophrenia.

The Crick-Mitchison model offers no new data on dreaming. Rather, it is a reinterpretation of recent studies on brain activity during Rapid Eye Move-

ment (REM) sleep, the period when humans do the most dreaming. Crick and Mitchison submit that the brain-wave activity recorded as electroencephalograms during REM sleep somehow encodes extraneous information, leaving it undistilled and able to shock more learning. They theorize that without destroying random facts and images, the brain develops "parasitic modes," including fantasy, obsession and hallucination symptoms commonly found in certain kinds of schizophrenia. What is unclear, according to the theorists, is how unlearning occurs. But to test their theories, Crick and Mitchison compared the computer's ability to record and erase data to those of the brain's. Computer studies by John Hopfield of the California Institute of Technology lend mathematical credence to their theories.

Surprisingly, Freud, the father of psychiatry, who based much of his practice on the interpretation of dreams, would probably have agreed with some of Crick and Mitchison's theory. Freud believed that his patients' repressed conflicts from childhood in their subconscious and that those conflicts would surface during the night, disturbing sleep. The only purpose of dreaming, he

said, was to provide a safety valve mechanism to solve the conflict—and to prevent sleep. But when scientists discovered just in 1953, Freud's theories revolved his theory. Explained by David Berger, a Toronto psychiatrist, "Lies was a state of its own. It occurred regularly, so analysts could no longer say that dreams were caused by unconscious conflicts. The new way to look at dreams was to see that they do tell us something about conflict in the person's life."

Rosalind Armitage of Carleton University's Sleep Laboratory in Ottawa supports Berger's views. "We do not do dream analysis as such," she said, "but we do look at it as a first event, and new work does indicate that dreaming is an aspect of cognition and does involve normal memory processes." But Armitage takes issue with Crick and Mitchison on their description of REM dreams as "hallucinated." She also points out that the neuroscientists' theory does explain the phenomena of continuing dreams—those that resume where they were interrupted during a previous night. Said Armitage: "If you look at dreams as just clearing out the brain's garbage, how do you explain these?" Does the garbage just get put on hold?" Berger agreed. "You cannot use physiology to explain why I dreamed about a cat last night." And, he added, "Crick and Mitchison's attitude toward dreams is antithetical to psychoanalysis, which says, 'I want to hear it.' They say, 'Forget it!'"

Crick and Mitchison find more support when they use physiology to explain their theory. They describe the random electrical activity in webs of brain cells, which they call "noisy nets," and suggest that it is the nervous information in these nets that needs to be purged. "They are right about the activity of the complex neural nets during sleep," said Prof. Harold Wenzburg, director of Boston Fraser University's Brain Behaviour Laboratory in Norfolk. "During sleep, this activity goes through the senses and the brain stem, but it is difficult to see how they come from that to unlearning." He added that there is some evidence to suggest that during sleep there is a consolidation of previous learning. But, said Wenzburg, "the evidence is that dream-stage facilitates learning, not forgetting."

Crick and Mitchison's model will likely continue to provide discomfort in psychiatric circles. But Berger worries that the debate will reopen old wounds. Said Berger: "Psychiatry has always struggled with the idea of getting out something bad. It is something we are haunted from within. I see that idea smacking back in with Crick." No doubt other researchers will dream up new theories to explain the phenomena. ☐

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**LIVING**

## The I Ching of the 1980s



Janice with *Runes* series, combining the occult with anthropology and psychology

**D**ivining the future has traditionally been a profitable enterprise. On the secular level, politicians, Gallup polls and television network executives worry about the Nielsen ratings. In the past decade, senators in North America have courted the yarrow stalks of the ancient Chinese *Book of Changes—I Ching* or hunted for answers in the exotic pictures on Tarot cards. But the latest entry in the home prediction market is *Runes*, a slickly packaged version of an ancient Norse oracle. "Advice sales figures are good," said Scott Richardson, production manager of Ontario-based Methuen Publications, Canadian distributors of Harvard anthropologist Ralph Blum's recently released *Book of Runes*. The \$24.95 gift package contains a set of 33 stamp-printed ceramic runestones and an instruction manual. Said Richardson: "The U.S. advance sale is 30,000 and 2,000 in Canada." Added Kohn Lymerwick, co-owner of Bantam Books in Vancouver: "It is possible that it can become a long-standing seller like the *I Ching*."

Classical texts are poetics inscribed with Norse letters that are based on Latin and Greek originals in use in Scandinavia since the third century. Together, the 33 crude letters comprise the Runic alphabet, or Futhork. Vikings spread the Runic language throughout Europe, using the letters primarily for gravestone inscriptions and the stones for magical rites.

Purchasers of the modern *Runes*,

whether they believe in them or not, toss these onto a cloth, and the symbolic positions and their relationships to other stones beyond them are supposed to tell the practitioner what direction to take in his life. Tamsara James, co-owner of Toronto's The Occult Shop and a professional Tarot reader, began practicing the craft of *Runes* in 1981. Said James: "The Tarot has a tendency to be a more broad reading while the *Runes* are fairly specific." At first glance, the symbols for "Journey" or "Return" represent those commonly found in the tarot and palmistry trades. But in his 156-page commentary, anthropologist Blum argues that the stones have a more profound purpose and have the power to predict behavior.

Just as interest in Jungian psychiatry revived the long-regarded Christian poetry of the *I Ching*, Blum suggests that J.R.R. Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings*, the Norse-influenced tale of hobbits and dwarves in a mythical Middle Earth, has fueled interest in *Runes*. James credits other reasons for the revival. "For a while, Eastern was the only way to go," she said, "but people are moving toward Western ideas."

Blum's book is strictly a commercial venture which leans toward anthropology and popular psychology to explain *Runes*. Other Norse scholars, such as Brenda's Michael Howard, believe that *Runes* possess occult powers. The practitioners of *Runes* do doubt hope that both forces will be with them.

—MARGARET CANNON in Toronto

# The mystifying profession of medicine

## DOCTORS

By Martin O'Malley  
(Montrealist of Canada)  
215 pages, \$17.95

Two years of research have not demystified the medical profession in the eyes of journalist Martin O'Malley. In the province of Quebec he writes, "In a secular age, the doctors are the priests of flesh and blood, with their stethoscopes and analgesic sacraments."

He confesses that he still does not know "all that much" about doctors and admits that his stance was modest—"to get to know some doctors and understand something of their lives and peculiar customs." O'Malley is so blunt about his lack of intellectual ambition for the book that he largely brags over the task of providing a critical overview to a friend he calls "The Professor," a political economist actually interested in the politics of medicine. The Professor comes across with some standard critical insights about the dangers of "a system designed by and for and to maximize the status and comfort and convenience and profit of the medical monopolistic practitioners." But his voice ends with the prelude: Doctors at heart a friendly and fascinated understanding—a fan letter to the 11 Canadian doctors featured in his pages.

All 11 subjects command attention, simply because of what they do. Vancouver radiologist Dr. Josephine Bonhomme may ski, climb mountains and play passable violin but he is only riveting when he talks about a medical technique that he invented. It involves passing a little basket at the end of a Duran catheter through a drainage tunnel left in an abdominal incision to remove gallstones which had gone wrong during original surgery. Dr. Christine Hui, Canada's only female urologist, talks of the thrill of "when

you're actually in there, grubbing in somebody's belly" and wears red rubber boots to keep her feet out of puddles of urine while she operates. Winnipeg specialist Dr. Paul Bernstein displays an earnest interest in humanity (rather than his disease) by choosing to work with patients seen in day.

But the two stars of the book are so strong-minded that they would make fascinating reading even if they were not doctors; they also practice medicine

staunchly articulating—he has high standards and does not hesitate to criticize those who do not meet them.

The other doctor, Dr. Glen Davies of Prince Albert, Sask., has irritated the medical establishment by dropping what he calls "rock medicine" altogether. For him, the practice of medicine should be preventive. "I feel you don't catch a disease," he says, "you eat it—that food is the cause of most illnesses." His clinic (temporarily closed because the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Saskatchewan suspended his license earlier this year for disapproval of his unorthodox therapies) treated other doctors' "baked patients." Given, who is it appealing his suspension, says that he is a threat because he teaches patients how to do without doctors by eating properly. Worse for the profession, he has had success—his ideas might spread.

Personalities do take a temporary backseat to issues in three of the books. In "Doctors O'Malley deals with doctors who are so disgruntled with the Canadian medical system that they now practice in the United States. He also looks at malpractice, which is almost impossible to prove in Canada because of the effective actions of the Canadian Medical Protective Association, and at the medical and psychological problems of the doctors themselves. But the stars O'Malley raises all belong to his interview subjects. Doctors remain a book full of interesting people written in an elegant and colorful style—similar to that used by Jack Kerouac in his books *Desiree* and *In Confession*. They said well, and Doctors probably will too. But some readers may be disappointed because O'Malley is so caught up in the details of fascinating medical lives that he ignores, for the most part, the larger world that doctors move in.

—ANNE COLLINS



Smiling a friendly fan letter is the high priests of flesh and blood

in disastrously opposing ways. Neurosurgery is probably the province of modern medicine in the eyes of the general public: it is technological magic performed on the soul. Toronto neurosurgeon Harvey Seydlitz is the ultimate high priest of modern medicine, an introspective and religious man who bases his medical ethics on Albert Schweitzer's phrase "reverence for life." Some of his religious fan Seydlitz's ethics (and his anti-abortion



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Atwood: excellent at the deceptively simple task of recording how a feeling feels.

## Tales of human bondage

READERBART'S RIGG  
By Margaret Atwood  
McClelland and Stewart,  
285 pages, \$19.95

The 12 stories in *Shepherd's Boy* take a slow burner to relaxation, sleep, not for the fun of delirating them but for the hope of delirating their nature and purpose. This collection provides a remarkably consistent handling of perception and self-awareness. With a task as deceptively straightforward as recording how a feeling feels, Margaret Atwood excels.

The author's language has lost some of its power to tear stories apart and its complicity, to draw blood from those who substitute pain for adventure. One of her characters notes a young painter's "indifference, the stylistic indifference, the aggressive postures and deliberate (patronising) in-the-collar lack of health." Another, recalling his former mistress, finds Atwood's familiar voice the woman "has a warning like a rattle of full of rats." But, while *Shepherd's Boy* can be unappealing in its prose, on the whole it judges the world less harshly than *Dancing Girls*. The new book's virtues are more solid; its tone is surprisingly tolerant, at times even casual.

The characters Atwood has devised seem more confident now and more firmly grounded. Although ruthless, they stop to assess the human bond, the hard, earthy matter of kinship and affection. Significantly, Atwood dedicates the collection to her parents, the first story and the last, which are constructed out of recognizable personal history, are a woman's measured, mildly nostalgic recollections. And all

the autobiographical or quasi-autobiographical elements relax the mood, suggesting a gentler dance of memory.

A few of the pieces are filtered by rather conventional endings and comments that only summarize. But the book judiciously integrates moral perspective with plot. *The Salt Garden* is arguably the strongest of all. There, Atwood uses a strikingly humane image—a child's experience in growing salt crystals—to link the heroine's psychomantic whorls, her economic state at the end of a sterile love affair and her expanding dreams of nuclear catastrophe.

The metaphor of the tale story has a similar resonance. Sally is in love with her husband, Ed, because of his "innocent and almost exasperating stupidity." Curious, she trips herself toward fear of what he reveals the surface. "In her inner world is Ed, like a doll within a Russian wooden doll, and in Ed is Ed's inner world, which she can't get at." Thinking about a folk tale, Sally becomes preoccupied by its imagery: the wizard's telltale egg, the danger in whatever is concealed. The turn of Sally's imagination ("the egg is alive, and one day it will hatch") are potential and, as a result, not Atwood's earlier characters were dancing, but the ones in her new collection are sitting this one out, judging the dance in the final story the speaker marvels at her father's equilibrium: "How to reconcile his gravitation of life on earth with his undoubted enjoyment of it?" Atwood acknowledges the paradox and illuminates it. The potatoes of dream and scepticism, love and love, judiciously define the diverse relationships cracked open in *Shepherd's Boy*. —DOUGLAS HILL

## A tragic figure at the blue line

THE LAST SEASON  
By Roy MacGregor  
(Macmillan of Canada,  
\$30 pages, \$39.95)

At a time when most hockey fans long for European-style kinetic and team play, Polina Butterskii is a distinct anachronism. The protagonist of Toronto writer Roy MacGregor's second novel, *The Last Season*, Butterskii is a moderately good defenseman whose real forte is the buzz of the rifle and the fist to the jaw. He betters his way to fame, he says, Fred Sheppard's Philadelphia Flyers won Stanley Cups, but when the test, switches to a faster, cleaner style in the late 1970s, Butterskii finds himself on a downward, an angry man trapped in a cage of violence and obscurity.

Most writers would not have dared to make their hero such a thing. By viewing the darker side of hockey, MacGregor has deeply penetrated the game that has given Canadian men such for both national pride and soul-searching. In fact, his book is so much in reality that to call it simply a hockey novel is misleading; it is also a compelling fable about violence, superstition, loss and the shallowness of modern life.

Butterskii, the bearer of these weighty themes, is doomed to unemployment from the beginning of his life. Raised in extreme poverty in a Polish expatriate community in Northern Ontario, he soon learns to resent a world that dismisses him as a "dumb Polish" and condemns him to a life of drudgery at the local mill. His father's own disaffection has not helped in childhood, leaving him to find all the hatred of his step-grandfather, Batska, a practitioner of folk magic who shares his father's hate. In his early years Butterskii is both strong enough and lucky enough to shoulder these burdens, his opening chapter laconically reflects his success in some wonderfully terse descriptions of his first encounters with girls and raw hockey. As a teenager, the future bad boy of hockey meets the future white knight, Bobby Orr. MacGregor writes superbly about their Russian League encounters, filling every shift and fake with drama.

MacGregor quickly passes over Butterskii's palmar NHL days to focus intensely on the period of his decline. At 36, after an unrequited affair has robbed him of his future, Butterskii arrives in Helsinki to play for a second-year industrial team. Despite the more gentlemanly style of Finnish hockey, he educates his teammates in his own bel-

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lignent master of play. The team began to win, but the disgraced fans clamor for his removal. Butterskii's private life, too, is destined for disaster. His sophisticated girlfriend, Kravina, is socially superior to him and she soon tires of his selfish impulses and abandonment.

Regrettably for the seared and fading gladiator, despair with every setback. Part of the attraction is the jockeying, unwinning irony of Butterskii's beliefs: he neither relishes, but his own superstitiousness cripples and eventually destroys him. Beyond his pathos, Butterskii also reflects the rage that has burned in most people. Sometimes the fragility of that rage are worldly, motivated the youthful Butterskii destroy a stranger's car because the town prelates has turned him down. But often his anger is justified. When his Finnish girlfriend emotionally has his child aborted and dismisses their relationship as "fun," Butterskii buys him a wounded bear in protest. There, as elsewhere in the novel, Butterskii's "oxidized" reaction indicates a deeper knowledge of life and morality than a liberal society would care to admit.

Parts of *The Last Season* are clunky, the prose is often ponderously prolix, and there are many clichés of language and situation. Still, the raw voice of the book transcends the weaknesses in giving Canadians Polina Butterskii, Roy MacGregor has shown them a vivid part of themselves. —JOHN BENNETT

### NACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

#### Fiction

- 1 *Folsom, Michigan* (2)
- 2 *The Name of the Rose* (2)
- 3 *The Little Drummer Girl* (1)
- 4 *Hollywood Wives* (2)
- 5 *A Time For Justice* (2)
- 6 *Changes* (2)
- 7 *The Suburbanite of Peter St.* (2)
- 8 *The Weekend Days* (2)
- 9 *Christmas, King* (2)
- 10 *An Innocent Neighbour* (2)

#### Nonfiction

- 1 *In Search of Excellence* (2)
- 2 *The Best of James Herriot* (2)
- 3 *On Wings of Eagles* (2)
- 4 *Magnificent Obsession* (2)
- 5 *Down Again* (2)
- 6 *The Price of Power* (2)
- 7 *The Body Principle* (2)
- 8 *The Last Lion* (2)
- 9 *Shorelands* (2)
- 10 *A Hero for Our Time* (2)

(1) Previous list week

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# The trail of official deceit

**HAD FAITH**  
By Ian Adams  
(NC Press, 222 pages, \$18.95)

**H**umphrey Bogart would have been an ideal choice for the screen role of *Monty Vidai*, the hero of Ian Adams' chilling new novel, *Red Faith*. Veteran crime reporter on a large Toronto newspaper, Vidai has the weary integrity and dogged curiosity of a man who lathers his and evades. Even after his editors remove him from the story of John Grinell, a petty socialist suspected of conspiring a series of sensational child rapes and murders, Vidai continues to pursue the mystery. Aided by a dedicated member of the RCMP Security Service, Vidai learns that Grinell was intimately associated with a senior inspector of Toronto's police force and that the provincial attorney general is anxious for the media to drop the case. The further Vidai explores, the uglier the truth becomes.

As in his controversial novel, *S. Portent of a Spy*, Adams treats Canadian bureaucracy with little respect and is beguiled with even the grimmest view of Canada as a humane, uncorrupted state. He defines Canada's submissive

attitude toward the United States by saying, "Our genius is that we have turned nationalism into righteousness." In *Red Faith* that attitude creates monstrous results, the book de-



Adams: the rage of betrayal

scribes some alarming investigations into sensory deprivation and mind control which a Canadian psychiatrist carries out with funding from U.S. intelligence. As Vidai searches for the sensitive history of Grinell, a host of awe-inspiring phenomena confronts him, the most lurid one with which the RCMP Security Service regularly evades all wire-tapping laws: the extent to which political assassins are powerless to restrict the activity of police forces, the way in which paid informers infiltrate newspapers. In *Red Faith* the telltale pages once renders its accounts of a child's death into perceptive Adams' writing is at its blackest and most satirical when he portrays the media, although there, as elsewhere, his charac-

ters are too static and predictable. Still, the rage that fuels *Red Faith* goes much deeper than Adams' sense of moral and political betrayal. For all his character, riled from pain to only temporary. At one point, the author imparts the chance of a specific experience for "the dread that awaits, when one survives the night only to find that

daylight reveals a landscape even more glibly." The landscape of *Red Faith* follows the contours of Adams' dark vision of a society in chains, the moonback beside a country road that overshadows a mutilated corpse, the lake ice through which a psychiatrist slips to his death at night. As Vidai begins to follow the trail of official deceit, his "no longer thought it necessary to pretend that it was possible to make an informed system respond decently." His plan rebellion is justified through lack, judgment and courage he discovers much of the truth but, by a final twist of Adams' knife, the truth proves useless. Although written as a stylish thriller, *Red Faith* bears all the signs of an art from hell. —MARK ADLER

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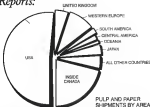
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# Oil, arms and revolution

BARAKA

By John Burt Foster  
(Columbia, 330 pages, \$17.95)

Oil and arms and revolution could have been the ingredients for a successful thriller, especially in the hands of John Burt Foster, author of the best-selling *Books of Power*. But his second novel, *Baraka* (meaning "divine luck" in Arabic), does not deliver what it promises. The novel is a thriller that does not thrill, offering only a critique of corporate morality, along with a few insights into male psychology as compensation.

The male under examination is Martin Laing, an ambitious MBA graduate in an oil company which is "not multinational, but multinational." Believing that he can remain morally detached from corporate action, Laing agrees to sell U.S. arms which have been left in Vietnam in exchange for access to new oil fields. To assist him, he engages his old friend from McGill University, Anthony Smith. Then the trouble begins, for both Laing and the novel. Leaving the oil industry (where Laing has some experience from his three years at Petro-Canada), it enters the world of



Some thriller stuff does not excite

arms merchants, revolutionaries and blackmailers.

But it smokes and quickly discards action from Bangkok to New Orleans, the struggle merges into another's, and the book turns into a business trip to southeast Asia and the Arab world instead of a real visit. Even a corporate climber has to come from somewhere; *Baraka* has no sense of place, no soul. Blackguards and blackmailers lead Laing and Smith on a merry chase to Moscow, where friend finally abandons friend. One dies, and the other goes into hiding. It is difficult to care in either case.

The intrigues and betrayals of *Baraka* are much less interesting than the ambivalence of Laing's character. His immaturity goes against the thriller necessity that there be good to confront evil. In place of a moral position, Laing poses love and regeneration as the solution. Laing's vulnerability—his passion for his absent wife suggests that too much love may ruin a man for real action—and his positive receptacles (that he won't "succumb" are both real and unusual. Still, the action jumps around too much, and the stakes—corporate promotion and profit—are not significant enough to make Laing's fate moving. With fewer the hero and half the action, *Baraka* would have been much better.

—KATHERINE GORTON



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#### FILMS

## From the sublime to the ridiculous

#### THE WARS

Directed by Robin Phillips

No Canadian film has endured a more protracted and agonizing birth than *The Wars*. Long touted as a work of cinematic art that would redeem the languid Anglo-Canadian film industry, *The Wars* has managed to survive numerous distribution delays and endless adjustments to a still-imperfect sound track. Now, more than a year after its originally scheduled release date, Timothy Findley's seven adaptations of his Governor General's Award-winning novel stand revealed as a film at war with itself: one hour of military battles one hour of heroism in an uneasy truce, leaving the audience yearning for the glory that might have been.

Lack of ambition was certainly not a problem for director Robin Phillips, a former artistic director of the Stratford Festival making his feature film debut. Taking the film and theatre productions of Ingmar Bergman as his model, Phillips brought together many of the country's finest stage actors, including

Brent Carver as the reluctant officer Robert Ross and Martha Henry and William Hutt as Ross's parents. For the first hour, Phillips self-confidence is not misplaced. As the warring Ross family signs its own domestic wars in the leafy seclusion of Terence's Rowdale and the Great War rages overseas,

the film exceeds all expectations.

Closely observed by the deftly probing camera, Carver astutely places together the enigma of Robert Ross: A pathologically sensitive young man consumed by his alcoholic mother's vicious loss, he nurtures an engraving compulsion for assembly and an insouciant adoration of his crippled and retarded sister, Rowena. Henry's portrayal of the asexual, unloved mother is stunning, and expertly counterpointed against Hutt's self-loathing father and Jason Barragren's irascible cousin as an aging governor. While Rowdale children and young soldiers rush to enlist, the Rosses' world of quiet details—dark ink pouring, the white fur of Rowena's rabbits, the glass of crystal and a distant, tinkling pattern—seems destined to end not with a bang but a whisper. But suddenly violence erupts. Rowena dies, and Mrs. Ross commands Robert to slaughter her rabbits. When he refuses and the brutally rejects him, Robert enlists too.

Then, just as madly, the passionate elegance of *The Wars* degenerates into chaotic sentimentality. Until that point Phillips had enhanced Findley's script with deliberate, painterly scenes and deftly poised music by the late Gavin Gould. But as the focus shifts to the broader canvas of the war, what was once inspired becomes idle, when Robert's friend Harris dies, the camera cuts to a white bird soaring over the ocean to

the accompaniment of anguished choir. Findley and Phillips heavy-handedly treat trench warfare as if nobody had called it hell before, while carts teemle corpses into the mud, soldiers sing *The Good Old Days of York*.

The inept emotional journey as brilliantly explored in the first half of the movie quickly unravels. Robert's affair with Barbara (Doreen Rylance) is turned into an insignificant sex between a randy Canadian and a promiscuous English war blood. Later, Robert heroically shatters medical orders from a British officer and dies after rescuing a band of horses. One more colonial body is sacrificed to the hollow ideals of the mother country. At home Mrs. Ross, who had already poisoned her son's soul, feels only shame. But the double betrayal never touches the heart.

The superficiality of the script in the second hour is matched by the shoddiness of the production: poor lighting casts shadows even on dull days, barbers look like Lego sets inhabited by squeaky-clean blondes. Phillips and Findley, one of the film's producers, have agreed to collaborate on further film and television projects, and the production *defensiveness of The Wars* is not super well for the future. Still, that lovingly intense first hour lingers in the memory, an overdue reminder of what could be done if a Canadian film finally got all its acts together.

—MARK CHANDLER

## Love in an inhospitable land

MARIA CHAPDELAINE

Directed by Gilles Carle

Since the publication of Louis Hémon's classic novel in 1914, Maria Chapdelaine has been a controversial symbol for French Canadians. Beautiful yet dutiful, ebullient yet chaste, she embodies the spirit of calm resilience that sustained human society in an inhospitable land. Her life was simple and her passions few, but willpower and emotions were strong. But Maria's lack of independence and her subservience to this caused a

Manitou with a checkered past and the allegorical name François Paradis. Torn between the two men, she finds her life even more complicated when Lawrence Surprenant (Donald Sutherland, a well-to-do but overbearing capitalist, returns to Lac St-Jean from New England, offering material luxury, he, too, wants to win her. Goodness triumphs in the end, but only because Paradis perishes in a seasonal Christmas-time blizzard.

Although Maria Chapdelaine takes place in 1923, the absence of cars, telephones and other modernities makes the

book's backdrop an essential part of the story. Few films demonstrate with such brutal accuracy the power of wind and winter. Although Carle, a former lumberjack, shows the full moon wrung in clouds at least three times too often, for the most part he uses nature to create dramatic effect. Maria's broken voice describing the horror of Paradis' death provides an eerie accompaniment to an idyllic image of bare trees bathed by the sun and blackened with hearth/ice. To approximate the sense of lonely isolation, Carle shows many frames with long, empty foregrounds. The real star of Maria Chapdelaine is nature.

Against those spectacular landscapes, Leane and Marciano suffer from having an overly stark appearance. They perform with the self-consciousness of sophisticated slumming in the bush. The camera constantly pans to Marciano when he is doing nothing in particular—except looking rugged and suffering broadly like a refugee from a northwestern concentration camp. Maria is a good Roman Catholic girl who never argues with her priest and parents, Leane has relatively few lines. But the success in conveying a wide range of meanings by gestures alone.

The actors also fight a losing battle against Maria Chapdelaine's lush affects. For the daughter of a struggling farmer, Maria's costume and makeup are sometimes wildly inappropriate. Picking blueberries at the edge of a forest, she frolics in a sugary red dress that, clearly, de la Haine could have fashioned. Although the other members of her family have home-made clothes and tangled hair, Leane's long black locks are always immaculate.

The same desire to bring itself to the world affects the movie's overall orchestration. When Paradis tells Maria how happy he will be with her, her silence is crucial. She loves him ferociously but against her mother's wishes and her priest's advice. Still, at that point the movie inflates to a crescendo as if Carle could not quite take the characters' emotions seriously.

These shortcomings are unfortunate since Maria Chapdelaine in many ways succeeds as a full-blooded period romance. Its cinematography is effective, and the historical details are exact. But for the sake of brevity, the movie's creators have sacrificed not every possible rough edge. The result is a most, velvet movie about a cold, desolate world.

—MARK ARMY



Louis-Philippe Siro, Leane and Josée Anne Poirier (right), a symbol of cultural resistance

inter generation to look with skepticism at Hémon's heroine. Still, director Gilles Carle (Les Pénitents) has treated Maria Chapdelaine with something approaching reverence. His is the third movie version of the book (the first, made in 1936, featured the great French actress Madeleine Renaud) and the first to be made in Quebec. But, despite Carle's evident affection for the book, he transforms it into a glossy epic.

A carefully observed portrait of a frontier society in central Quebec, Maria Chapdelaine is also a romance about a lovely woman courted by three men—one good, one bad and one ugly. The parents of Maria (Carole Laure) have provided her to the tender, boring Etienne Gagnon (Pierre Curzi), but she falls for a logger and fur trader (Nick

action appear to belong in the 1940s century. As well, the film's attitudes seem overwhelmingly distant, although there men are in love with Maria, none of them attempts to give her even a quick kiss. Fortunately, Maria Chapdelaine respects the dignity of a just it would be all too easy to mock. One of the film's best moments occurs when the city slicker Surprenant asks Maria if she has ever seen a cowboy movie. Living beside a wilderness, complete with roaming packs of wolves, she has never visited a cinema and can hardly understand the appeal of the Wild West. By not denigrating her subject, the film portrays a vanished time without imposing contemporary values on it.

With a plot dominated by natural forces, Maria Chapdelaine succeeds in

## Racing for hope and dignity

RUNNING BRAVE

Directed by D.S. Everett

Stories about the making of a film are often more interesting than the film itself. Much to the credit of Running Brave, an outstanding dignity overshadows the headline-grabbing details of the film's creation. The movie is a slightly fictionalized biography of Billy Mills, the Sioux Indian from South Dakota who was an astounding victory in the 10,000-m run at the 1964 Olympics. In 1981 Mills persuaded the co-rich Kinnearson Cree Indian band of Alberta, where Running Brave was shot, to provide the \$8-million budget for the film. His second aim was to provide a positive role model for Indian youth, and Running Brave effectively achieves that goal without sacrificing or compromising its solid entertainment value.

Mills' personal selection of Bobby Brown, a white actor and a distance runner himself, was inspired. Sporting an archetypal 1960s broomcut as if it were a headband, Brown gives a superlative performance, whether quickly leaping outside the girl's down at the University of Kansas where Mills took

his first long-distance training. (Right)



THOUGH, BROWN WANTS TO BE A VOICE

was a warrior. Mills and his functional track coach, Bill Kinnear (played with rustic solidity by Pat Hingle), were both aiming for the Olympics. But the script does not make clear that Kinnear's racing strategies are based on a belief that the Indian was really Olympic material. That subtle brand of racism—not the abusive kind Mills learned to confront and disarm—almost drives him back to the reservation forever. The suicide of his brother, Frank (Dennis LaCross), a talented artist who could not find the strength to leave the reservation, finally challenges Mills to rediscover his destiny.

Despite its evident virtues, there is a blot on Running Brave's honor. When the producers cut half an hour from veteran Canadian director Don Shekell's original version, Shekell withdrew his own name from the project and took the pseudonym D.S. Everett. But the film still has done Mills' courting of his future wife, Pat (Cynthia Cross), in pure soap opera. And during the final Olympic race, sorry sequences of Kinnear wringing his palms and an implausible level of the runner's boots intrude upon the action. Only the film-makers know what the full Shekell film would have been like, but overall Running Brave contains little to be ashamed of—and a lot to enjoy.

—SCOTT LEE (1980-81)

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